INDIANA

HISTORICAL
INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL
SURVEY

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HISTORICAL
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1931

Published by the
LIONS CLUBS OF INDIANA

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WILLIAM FORTUNE
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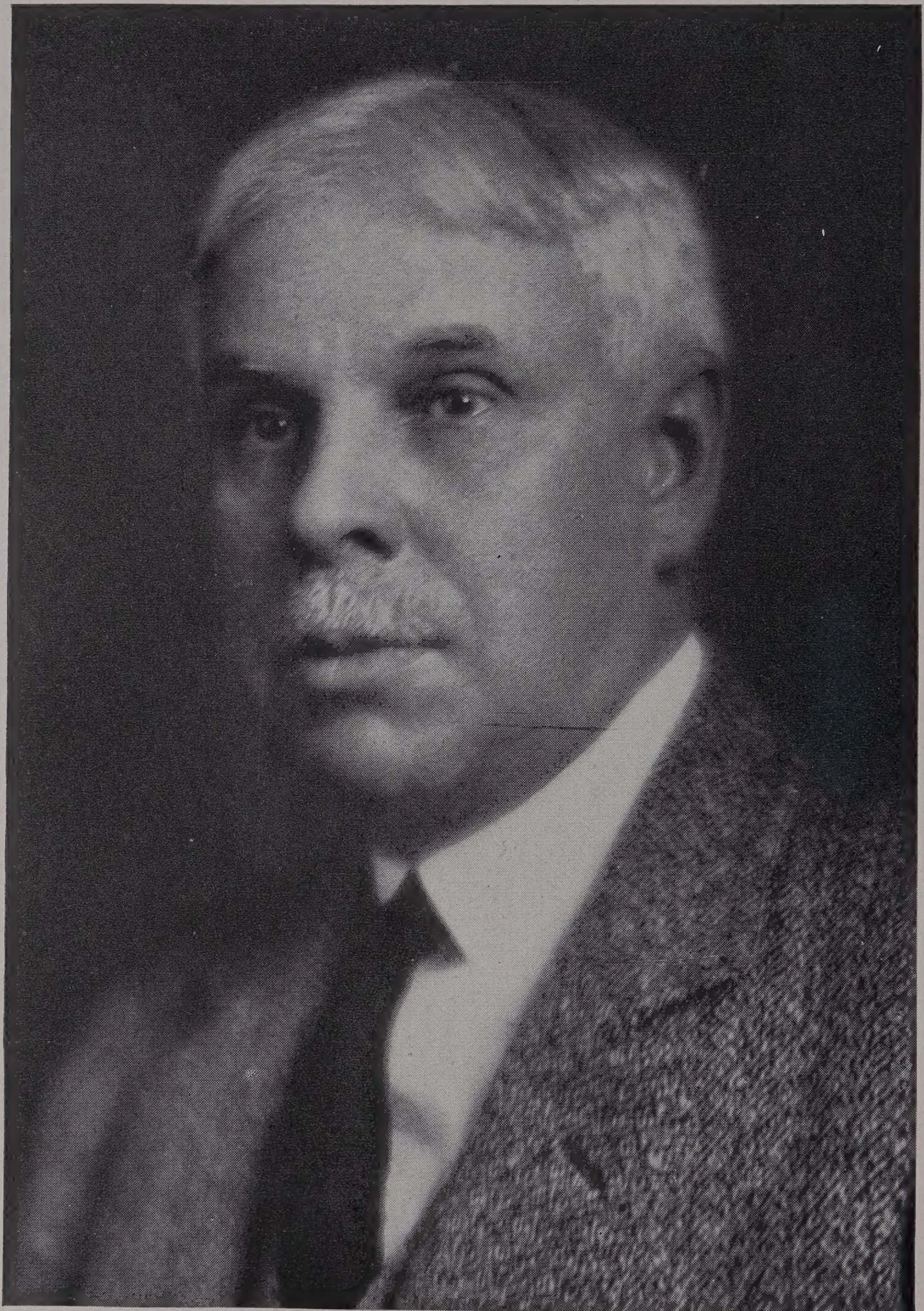


To WILLIAM FORTUNE
President of The Indiana Historical Society
Whose Unselfish Devotion And Loyalty
To His Community and State
Has Been An Inspiration To All
This Book is Sincerely
Dedicated

William Fortune

IF cities could only have a way of knowing that certain of their new arrivals would turn out to be the leaders of their generation, then on a morning in January, 1882, down at the Indianapolis Union Station, there would have been a welcoming delegation headed by the Mayor with the keys of the city, to grasp the hand of a lad not yet nineteen as he stepped off the train.

This young man was William Fortune, a newcomer on that day from his home town of Boonville. Somewhat timidly, yet with the sheer determination that has ever been a dominant characteristic, he cast his lot with Indianapolis. Since, for nearly fifty years, his chosen community has received dividends manifold from its investment in him.

Broadening his education and preparation for leadership by a period of experience in newspaper work as a reporter, city editor, editorial writer and correspondent, he won the affectionate title of "*pro bono publico*" from his chief, Harry S. New, later United States Senator and Postmaster-General. From newspaper work his natural bent to make life more worth living for his fellow-men was the next step, when he gathered a group of young business men to organize the city's first Commercial Club.

There followed in a few years the great physical development of Indianapolis from a big, undeveloped town to a modern progressive city, a reformed mode of government, a new and more lasting ideal of unemployment relief in the stress of panic times, track elevation and many other similar contributions to the public welfare.

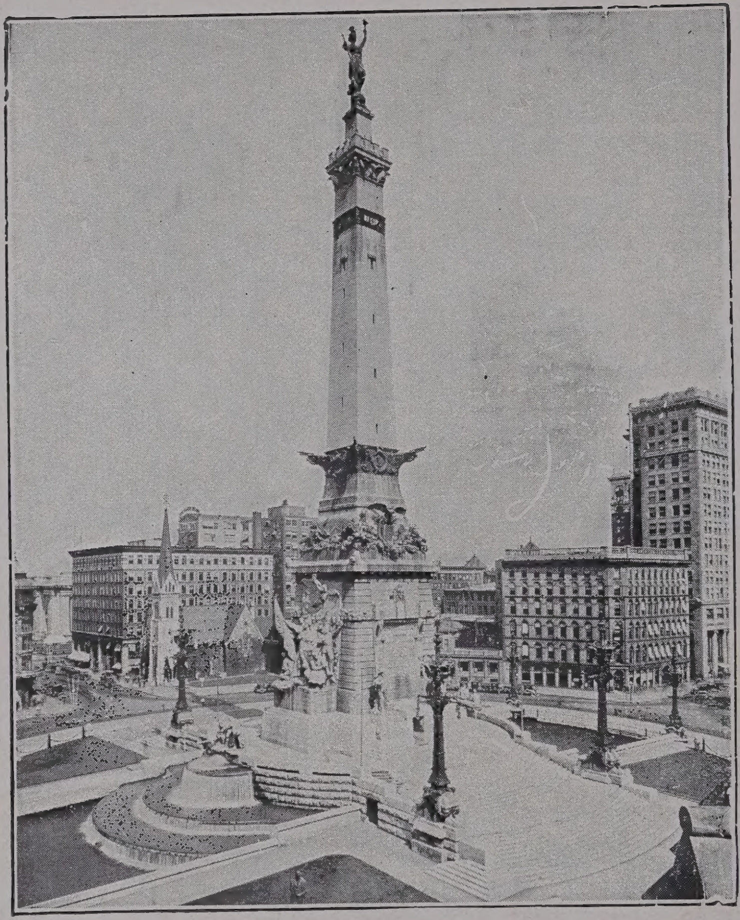
Then his efforts were extended to include the state, as he organized and headed the Indiana State Board of Commerce. State-wide governmental reforms producing more economical government literally by the millions of dollars were an early fruit of this new activity.

Over the span of years, this life story, so auspiciously begun for Indianapolis, has followed the course that then was charted. Indianapolis has become a city with all the fine qualities that make people want to live in it and enjoy its advantages. To no one man more than this man does Indianapolis owe its gratitude for this result.

Naturally there was a broadening of influence and scope of activities for such a leader. Successive years have brought recognized leadership in the affairs of state and national movements for the public welfare. The American Red Cross has claimed much from his leadership. Having organized in 1916 the Indianapolis chapter of the Red Cross he has continued as its executive head ever since. Many of its national projects have been placed under his direction, including relief activities in great disasters, and he is a member of its national board of incorporators. The United States Chamber of Commerce has made use of his talents, particularly in movements for economy in local governmental costs, a movement which he organized in Indianapolis in 1923, and which has saved many millions for Indianapolis taxpayers in eight years under his direction. For two terms he served as president of the American Peace Society. He was the first chairman of the movement for a state and national memorial to George Rogers Clark on the site of his great Revolutionary victory at Vincennes which won the territory northwest of the Ohio river for the United States. Many other undertakings for the public welfare have profited from his leadership.

Happily, the citizens of Indianapolis have many times expressed their gratefulness for his service in public testimonials.

Of him, it may be recorded that doing things for others was his great passion.



Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument
Indianapolis

Why Another Book?

THERE are books and books; and each new book, as it comes from the press, professes to fill a long felt need. Many do. So it is with this historical sketch, compiled and published by the Lions of Indiana.

First, let us consider what this book is not.

It is not an attempt to present, from original sources, an exhaustive and minute survey and interpretation of everything that has transpired within the borders of the Hoosier state. That could not be attempted in any one volume; and much of this material would have little or no significance and consequently its publication would serve no practical purpose.

It is not an attempt to gather a mass of detached facts, however interesting this might be, and to present them under the guise of a historical sketch. There is too much good and interesting literature already in print to justify this book, primarily as a literary effort.

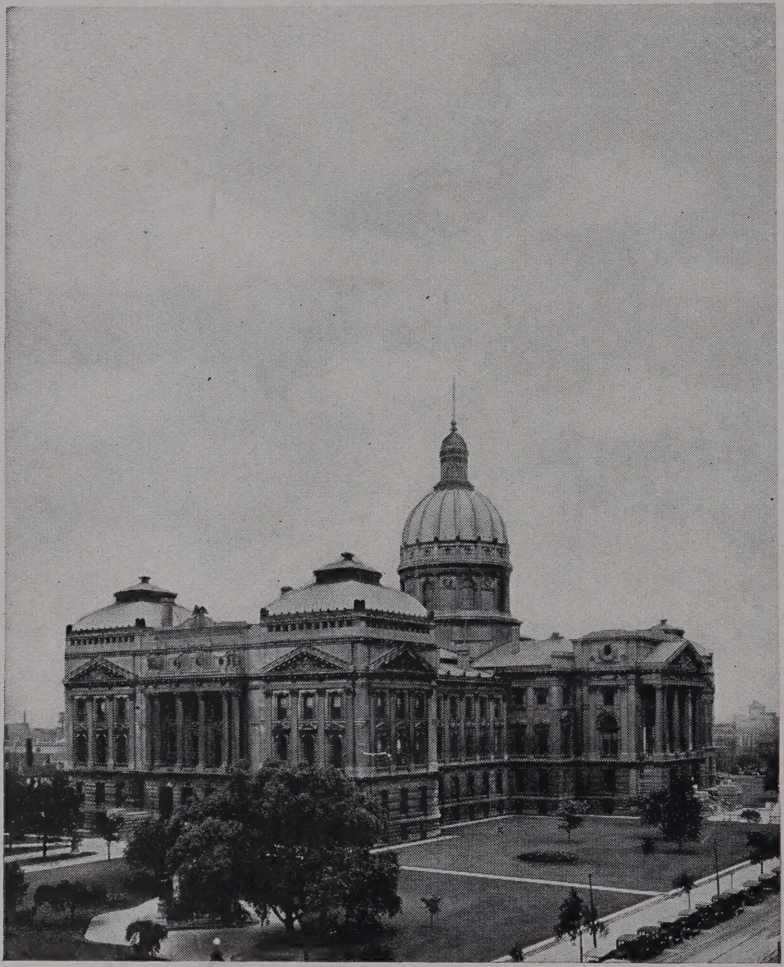
It is not published for use as a textbook on Indiana history, although the material presented is conveniently arranged for use by study groups if such use were desirable.

There has been, however, a distinct need for concise presentation in convenient form, of the salient facts of Indiana's history, so that the reader may, at a sitting, familiarize himself with the principal facts which have contributed to the development of this great commonwealth.

It is with the wish that through the agency of this book, a large number of Indiana citizens may become more familiar with the life story of their beloved Hoosier state, and so may come to have a greater love for and civic pride in Indiana, that the Lions Clubs of Indiana present this volume.

Cordial acknowledgment and thanks are given to those who contributed toward making this volume possible. Special mention is made of the helpful services of the Indiana Historical Society in this connection.

—THE INDIANA LIONS.



State Capitol, Indianapolis

INDIANA

Chapter I.

A DELIGHTSOME LAND

George Ade said: "Lots of good people come from Indiana." He added: "The better they are, the sooner they come."

We will not take offense at his quips, for we know that in his heart, as in the heart of every native Hoosier, exists a fond love and admiration for his own Indiana.

There are some millions of good Hoosiers, who, along with Mr. Ade, did not "come from" Indiana. They were born here and have found here a delightsome place in which to live and transact business and found homes and rear and educate their children. They have chosen to remain here in this land of infinite charm and infinite possibility.

An ecstatic historian has referred to Indiana as the Eden of America. The metaphor is well chosen if by it is meant a garden spot ideally suited to provide every element essential to man's maintenance and happiness. So far we can agree with him most cordially. Indiana, perhaps more than any other state, is an empire within itself, abundantly self-sufficient.

Located in the heart of a great and rich continent, Indiana is possessed of fertile soil beneath which is found a vast wealth of mineral resources, coal, petroleum, stone, shale and natural gas. Its climate is widely varied, suited to the growth of grain, fruits, melons and flowers in profusion. Its forests, lakes and streams support a bewildering abundance and variety of wild life, game, fishes and birds. Scenery of wide variety and charm is found: lakes, rivers, hills, prairie, forests, waterfalls, caves, canyons, dunes, mountain views, verdant valleys.

Less than one thousand feet variation in elevation marks the comparative altitude over the state. The highest point is 1,285 feet above the sea level, in Randolph county, south of Winchester. The lowest elevation in the state is 313 feet above sea level, at the point where the Wabash river flows into the Ohio river, in what is known as the "pocket" of Indiana, west of Evansville. The mean elevation in the state is estimated to be approximately 700 feet. The Ohio river borderlands and

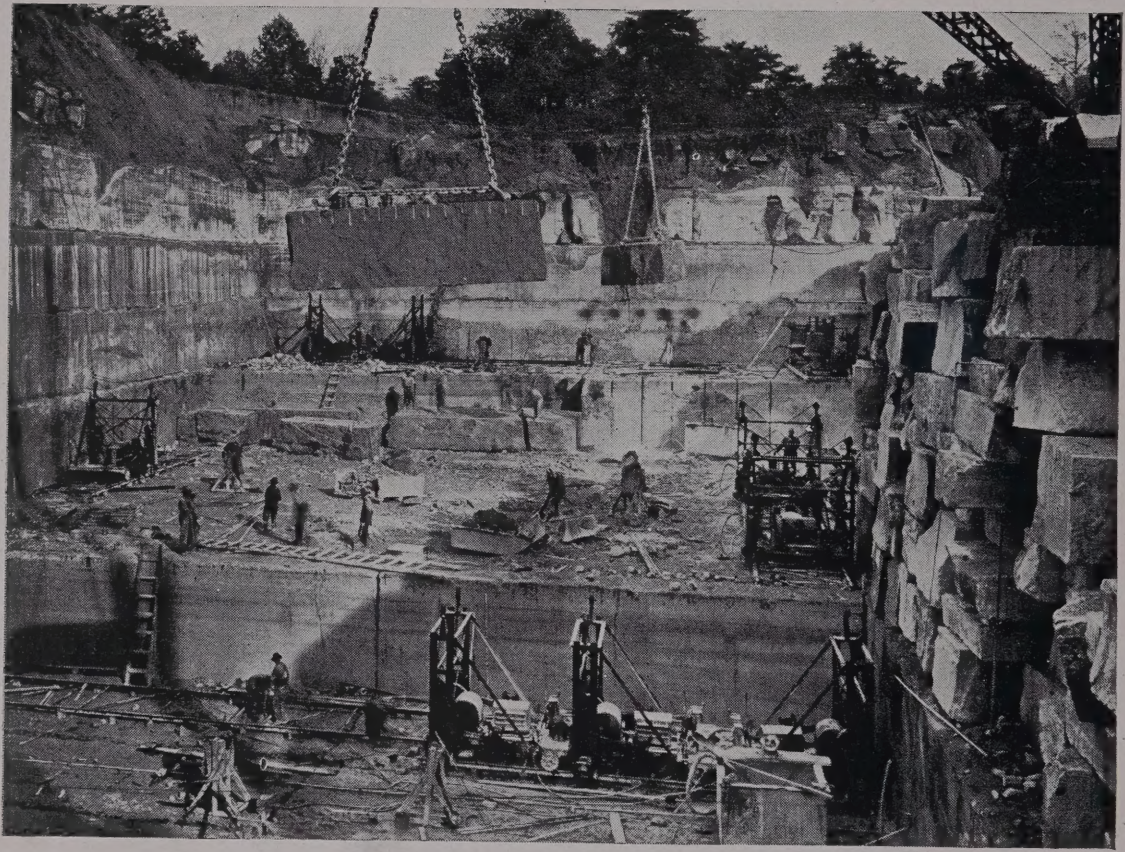
Scene on a Typical Indiana Farm

the lower Wabash valley constitute the lowlands. Indiana is not a mountainous state. There is no geological evidence of a violent upheaval in the formative period. All the valleys and hills in the state were caused by the erosive power of water either glacial or stream. The differences in elevation above sea level are not sufficiently pronounced to effect climate or vegetation. The slight difference in seeding time and harvest between the northern and southern part of the state is caused by latitude rather than by elevation.

Geologically, the characteristics of Indiana are best understood by imagining ones self to stand, say in Dearborn county in the extreme southeast part of the state and to look southwest or west. Here would be seen the outcropping geological formations in an ascending series, from the Lower Silurian, in the extreme southeastern part of the state, up to the highest formation, the Merom sandstone, along the Wabash river on the western side of the state. Above this, of course, would be the glacial drift. The formations are successively younger as we ascend geologically from the eastern to the western part. The northern part of the state is covered with a thick mantle of the glacial drift and erosion has not played so prominent a part north of the center of the state as it did in the south, where it effected materially the topography. Commercially, Indiana is favored by being bounded on its entire southern border by the navigable Ohio river, and thus having a southern waterway to the sea; while on the north, Lake Michigan offers an opening through the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard as well as water transportation to the vast group of industrial cities lining the Great Lakes.

Fertility of soil is one of Indiana's greatest assets. With this is coupled the fact that the state's topography is such that practically the entire area of the state is tillable. But Indiana's natural wealth does not stop with the surface of the ground.

For more than fifty years Indiana has produced oil and natural gas in commercial quantities. Indications are that production has passed the peak, but still approximately one million barrels of oil is the state's annual output, and one billion cubic feet of gas. Oil production is largely confined to the eastern part of the state, although a field of considerable consequence is found in southwestern Indiana, more recently developed. Coal is the most important fuel resource of the state. The



Scene in a Limestone Quarry near Bedford coal field is in the southwestern part of the state and covers approximately seven thousand square miles. Twenty-six counties are included in the coal producing group. There are more than twenty beds varying in thickness from a few feet to more than eleven feet. The annual production of coal in Indiana has reached a maximum of thirty million tons. However, production in the last four years has shown a decrease due to a combination of production difficulties involving labor disputes and a falling off in industrial demand for coal as fuel.

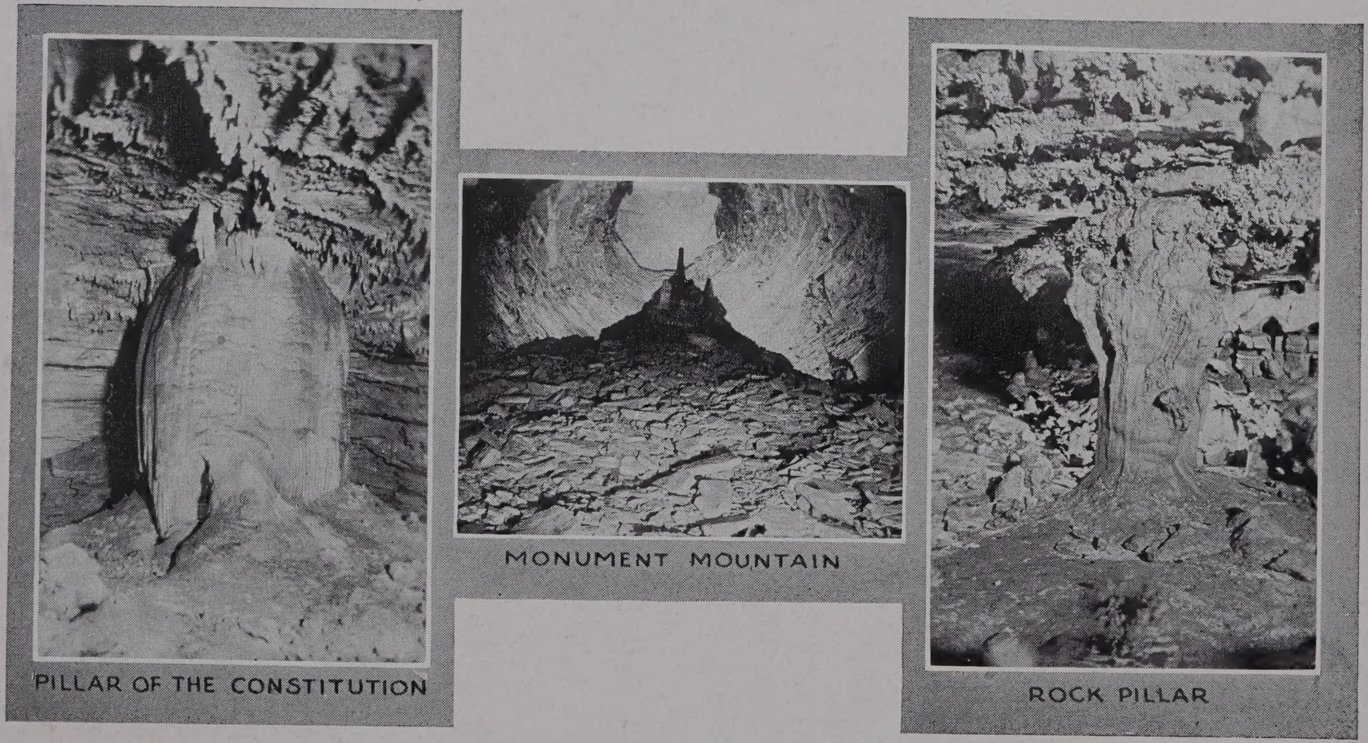
Indiana produces practically 95 per cent. of all limestone for building which is produced in the United States. "Bedford stone" is known throughout the nation, the production of this building stone centering in the vicinity of Bedford, and including Bloomington, Bedford, Oolitic, Ellettsville, Stilesville and Romona. Twenty million dollars' worth of Indiana limestone is the estimated annual production.

Cement production is allied with one of the valuable mineral resources of the state. This state ranks second in the Union in cement production, Pennsylvania standing ahead. The material from which cement is manufactured is scattered through several portions of the state. Manufacturing plants are located at Mitchell, Buffington, Stroh, Syracuse, Limedale and Speeds.

Clay products also represent a large Hoosier industry. Brick and tile are manufactured in large quantities from specially suitable clay, found in abundance. Brazil is the center of the clay products industry, with considerable activity in this line at Terre Haute.

Indiana is noted for its wild game and fish, and sportsmen from many states come to the Hoosier state to engage in hunting and fishing. Encouragement and assurance of a continuance of this state as a playground for hunters and fishermen is given in the establishment of six state parks and two special game preserves where game may multiply unmolested, and in the state operation of five fish hatcheries from which the streams and lakes are replenished.

Variety of scenery has attracted thousands of tourists yearly from out of the state, to Indiana for vacation periods among the beauties of nature to be found here. Northern Indiana is particularly fortunate in having a large number of lakes attractive to tourists. There are more than 200 beautiful lakes in the state, giving inestimable opportunities from a health and recreational standpoint. Lake Wawasee is the



PILLAR OF THE CONSTITUTION

MONUMENT MOUNTAIN

ROCK PILLAR

Formations Found in Indiana Caverns

largest in the state, having an area of 3,526 acres. Among the larger lakes are: Waswasee, Syracuse, Maxinkuckee, James, Bass, Winona, Cedar, Eagle, Clear, Crooked, Manitou, Barbee Lakes, Webster, Duchemin, Turkey, Pleasant, Fish, George, Bear, Third, Big Chapman, Lake of the Woods, Muncie Lakes, Blue River Lakes, Oliver, Simonton, Hogback, Dewart, Gage, Pine, Little Tippecanoe and Jimerson.

Four Indiana caves are nationally known and fourteen are of wide repute for their beauty. Porter's in Owen county, Donnelson's in Lawrence county, and Marengo and Wyandotte in Crawford county are the state's caverns of major interest. The mouth of Porter's cave is the most beautiful of Indiana caves. A waterfall adds interest and scenic charm. Donnelson's cave is at the head of a deep gorge leading to a broad valley. A stream of considerable size is found in this cave, inhabited by blind fish. Wyandotte is the second largest cave in the United States, being second only to Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. It is more than four miles long, and contains one room which has a height of 65 feet, width of 90 feet and length of 210 feet. Marengo cave, next to Wyandotte, is the most noted of Indiana caverns, being widely exploited.

The dunes area along Lake Michigan, is noted for its scenic interest, and has been the site for location of one of Indiana's state parks. Ohio River is one of the state's most interesting scenic points. The Ohio river territory has been called the Switzerland of America, due to its comparable scenic grandeur.

In face of such a survey of Indiana; is it any wonder that more than 3,000,000 Hoosiers have chosen to remain in rather than to "come from" Indiana?

CHAPTER II.

PREHISTORIC AND PIONEER

Much speculation has been put forth in regard to the earliest inhabitants of Indiana. Some investigators contend that in prehistoric days Indiana was inhabited by a lost race—a race far remote from any found by the early explorers. Evidences supporting this contention are presented in the form of some thousands of burial mounds scattered through the Mississippi Valley, which bear evidences in many cases of tribal grandeur far exceeding that found among the American Indians. Many of these mounds are located in Indiana and have been the object of interested investigation by archaeologists. Recent investigations, however, have tended to cast doubt on the findings of the earlier explorers of the mounds, and to indicate that the mound builders were not prehistoric inhabitants of this state, but rather were direct ancestors of the American Indians and in some instances, possibly Indian tribes living here at the time of the white exploration and colonization. If this latter be true, it throws the question as to who the early inhabitants of Indiana were more into a puzzle than ever, for it accounts for the mound builders as a historic race and back of that there is no information upon which to base even a slight conjecture.

Twice in prehistoric times, so Indiana's geological history tells us, this state was visited by an extensive glacial drift, covering the greater part of the state and accounting to a large degree for the superficial features of the state's geological formation. Previous to that period, the state was a dense forest, mute evidence of this fact being revealed in study of the formations of the upper layers of the surface. It was during this period that the process of formation of the rich coal veins in western Indiana was carried on.

We are sure that these forests were the haunts of the mastodon, now extinct genus of elephant, remains of which are found in many parts of the world in Tertiary formations from the Niocene into the Pleistocene period. Many skeletal remnants of the mastodon have been uncovered throughout the state although some imagination is required to picture the mastodon feeding from the herbage, barks and trees in the territory now traversed by ribbons of concrete and steel and inhabited by the millions of Hoosiers. The mastodon antedates by far any indication of trace of human life here, the first evidence of human occupancy being found in the mounds.

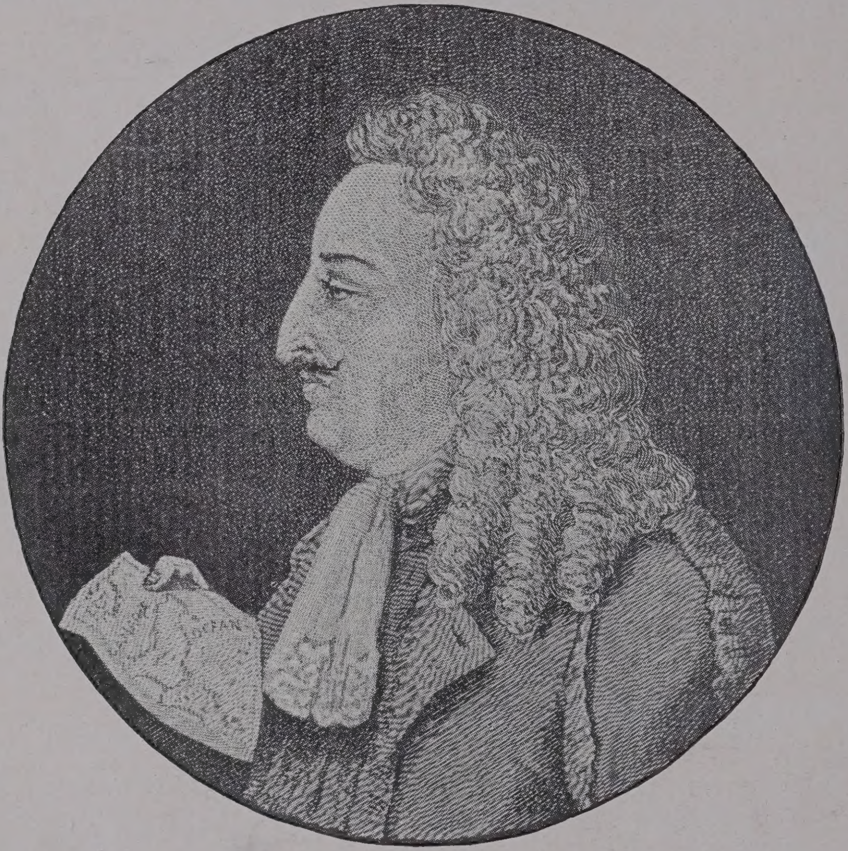
Because of the wide variance of opinion in regard to the mound builders and their lineage, and because of the fact that their existence was of little effect on the life and customs of Indianians today, let us content ourselves with a quotation from Dr. A. V. Kidder, an American anthropologist, which tends to show the confusion surrounding the study of the mound builders rather than shedding any actual light on their origin or the date when they inhabited this area. Dr. Kidder said:

> "We have known for a long time that the mound builders were real Indians. The old notion that they were a mysterious, separate race has had to go into the limbo of discarded myth, along with the even more fantastic ideas that the Norsemen or the lost tribes of Israel built these earthworks. The puzzling thing has been that the Indians found here did not build the mounds and disclaimed any knowledge of the people who built them. But the discovery of silver crosses, buckles and other gifts of the early French to the Indians, along with a few china beads and some fragments of European cloth, clearly proves that Indians of the relatively recent past were mound builders. The hostile relations between the early American settlers and the Indians, together with the disturbances and migrations of the tribes, caused by the coming of the white man, may have been factors in our failure to get any information on the subject directly from living Indians."

Let us proceed to a survey of a period of early Indiana history for which we have a definite documentary source and so have a foundation in established fact; a period which made a definite contribution to life as we find it today in Indiana.

The first white men known to have stood on Indiana soil were LaSalle and his companions in 1680. Probably a few French traders penetrated thus far a year or two earlier, but LaSalle's visit is the first officially recorded. Although the Miami and other Indians seemed to have received the visitors cordially, no permanent settlement was made until Vincennes was founded about 1724. For half a century this was the only settlement within the present limits of Indiana. Legally the territory came under British control with the peace of 1763, but actually the British did not occupy Vincennes until 1777, and then only to lose it in a few months to George Rogers Clark and his Virginians, who brought the Wabash valley under American control.

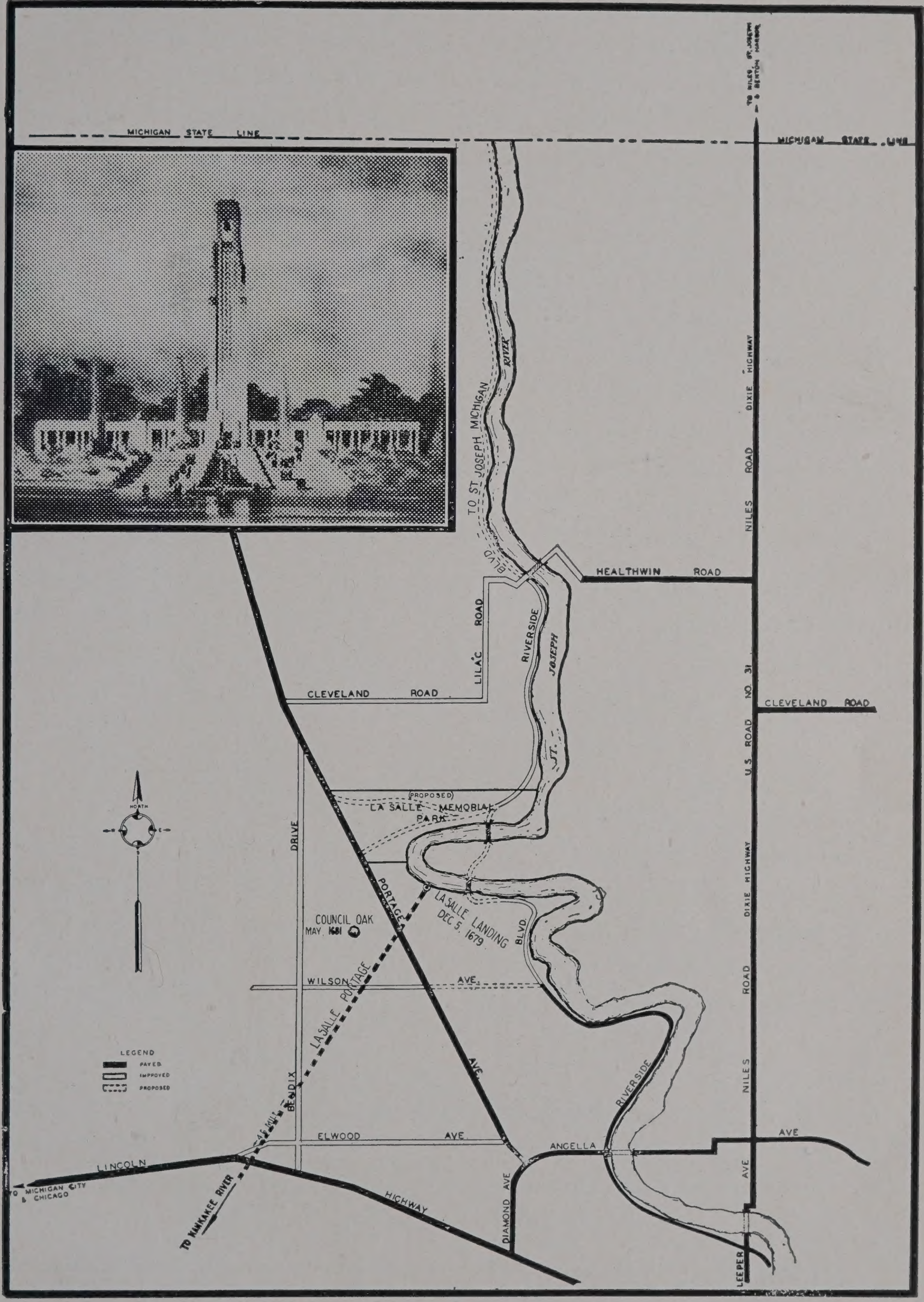
The exploration on the part of LaSalle in Northern Indiana, and his outstanding work in his contacts with the Indians, has been the theme of a splendid memorial at South Bend, commemorating his achievements. The story of LaSalle has been set forth in a historical review prepared by Ross F. Lockridge, and presented in an address at the state convention of Indiana Lions in South Bend in 1931. Because of the vast fund of original matter contained in this sketch, it is reprinted here, with Mr. Lockridge's permission, as shedding much light on the early days of white exploration and settlement. Mr. Lockridge's sketch of LaSalle is given:



DE LA SALLE
The original of this engraving is said to be the oldest and most reliable portrait of LaSalle. It is preserved in the library of Rouen, France

The Lions of Indiana are doing themselves honor by paying tribute to the lion-hearted man who may be termed our first historic Hoosier. The intrepid French knight, whom they have chosen to honor in the LaSalle Quarto-Millenial Anniversary, embodies every essential of manhood that Lionism seeks to emulate.

It was in May, 1681, just 250 years ago, that this heroic herald of Louis XIV held wilderness court on the historic site where the Lions


MICHIGAN STATE LINE
MICHIGAN STATE LINE
TO NILES, ST. JOSEPH & BENTON HARBOR
TO ST JOSEPH MICHIGAN
BLVD
RIVER
ST. JOSEPH
RIVERSIDE
HEALTHWIN ROAD
LILAC ROAD
CLEVELAND ROAD
CLEVELAND ROAD
NILES ROAD DIXIE HIGHWAY
U.S. ROAD NO. 31
DIXIE HIGHWAY
NILES ROAD
(PROPOSED)
LA SALLE MEMORIAL PARK
DRIVE
PORTAGE
AVE.
COUNCIL OAK
MAY 1681
LASALLE LANDING
DEC. 5, 1679
BLVD.
WILSON AVE.
LASALLE PORTAGE
BENDIX
4½ MILE
LEGEND
PAVED
IMPROVED
PROPOSED
NORTH
ELWOOD AVE
ANGELLA AVE
RIVERSIDE
LINCOLN HIGHWAY
TO MICHIGAN CITY & CHICAGO
TO KANKAKEE RIVER
DIAMOND AVE
LEEPER
NILES AVE

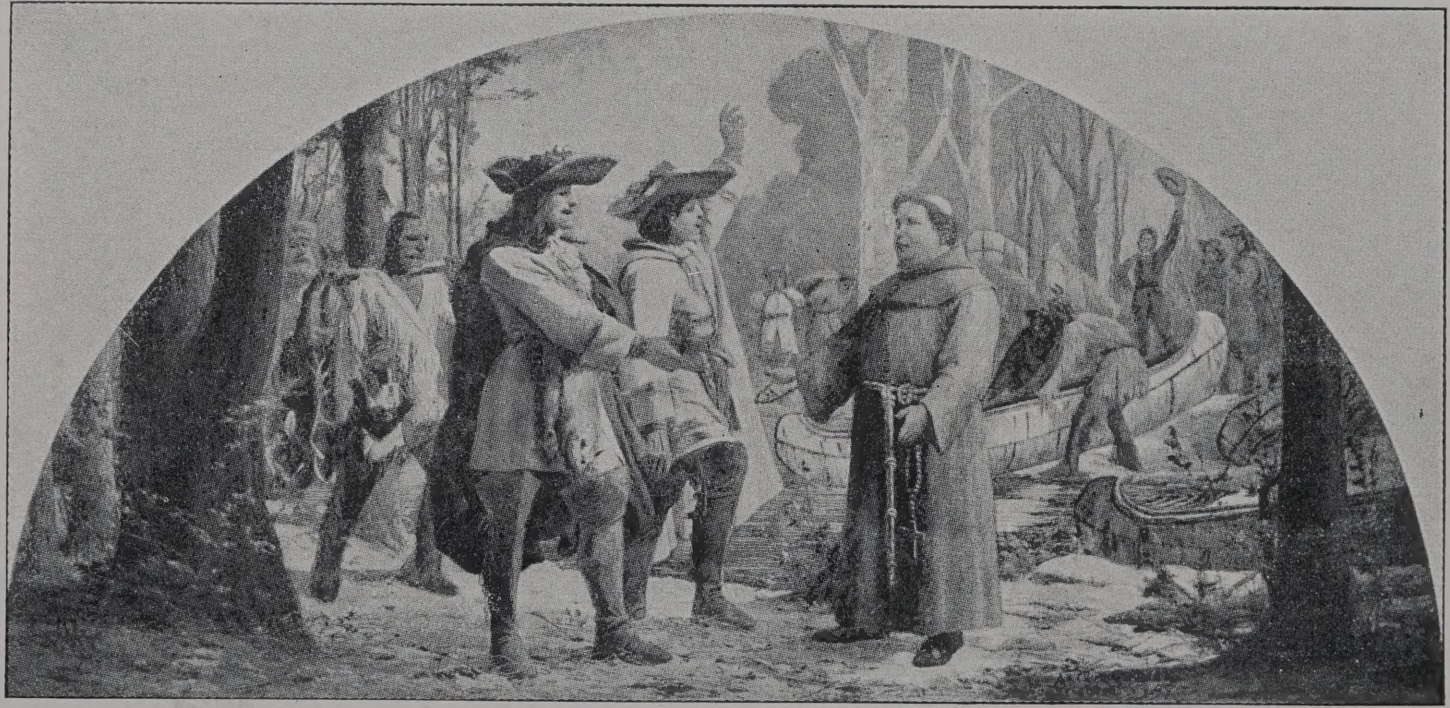
Map of LaSalle Memorial Project at South Bend this year hold their annual Convention. It was here that he came, a plumed knight of France in her Golden Age, bearing gracious gifts and still more gracious words from the Grand Monarch to the native denizens of this wilderness region. Here he portrayed in lofty and dramatic character the cardinal principles of courage, chivalry, patriotism and brotherhood.

But before entering upon a recital of this episode, which was the climax of LaSalle's activities on this spot, it is well to note the main connecting events that culminated in this superb drama of history. Nearly two years before, on December 5, 1679, he had come bringing the first recorded history to this site. He had come from Fort Miami, which he had just built on Lake Michigan where St. Joseph, Michigan, now is. He came up the St. Joseph river to make the landing at the famous St. Joseph-Kankakee portage. He came in true history-making fashion,—upstream in early winter.

It was no accident either of time or place that he came in this manner to bring history to this spot. This period was the most eventful era of the early inner exploration of America and this old portage was really a key to the continent. Its use as a carrying place antedated history.

This portage was less than five miles in length and nearly all of it is now included within the city limits of South Bend. It was a main connecting link between two great water systems—the Mississippi and St. Lawrence including the basin of the Great Lakes. LaSalle was the first positively known white man to traverse this mystic wilderness route from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. By this great water trail, the St. Joseph-Kankakee portage was the only regular water divide that he had to cross in all that long journey. Up to this point his way was up stream—up the St. Lawrence, up the Niagara, up the Detroit, through the Lakes, and finally up the St. Joseph to this place. Then after portaging over this narrow strip, the remainder of the journey was a continuous down stream water course—down the Kankakee, down the Illinois, and down the Mississippi to the gulf.

If this scholarly French adventurer had been making drama instead of history he could hardly have chosen a setting or an entree more dramatic. He was indeed the leading man of a dramatic troupe of



LaSalle at the Portage Landing, St. Joseph River, December 5, 1679 thirty-two hardy voyageurs. It was a mixed and colorful company of characters playing many parts. They made picturesque entree, paddling and poling up the winding St. Joseph between richly wooded banks those two wintry days, December 3 to December 5, 1679.

The personnel of that first group of invaders of Hoosierdom is worthy of some individual attention. Next to the great leader himself was his heroic lieutenant, Henry de Tonty, the young Italian soldier. Tonty belonged to a famous Italian family and he had fought with distinction in the Sicilian wars. His right hand had been blown off by the explosion of a hand grenade in the seige of Libissio. It had been replaced by a metal hand, fashioned cunningly and covered always with a close fitting glove, so that it looked like a natural hand though made of iron. He goes through history as "Hand of Iron". This might well be changed to "Heart of Gold"; for history has few records of such golden hearted devotion as this faithful lieutenant always displayed towards his great leader.

Next to him was White Beaver, the Mohican guide and Indian hunter, who looms splendidly as a true example of a native American who bore out in actual history the finest traditions of the noble red man—faithful and skilful always in the darkest perils of the wilderness.

Then there were three couriers of the cross—Hennepin, Ribourde and Membre, Franciscan Friars of the Recollect order. LaSalle was a genuine Christian in an age peculiarly devoted to religion. Wherever he built a fort, he built a chapel; and wherever he erected the royal standard of Louis the XIV, he raised the Cross of Christ. The sandaled

Taking Possession of Louisiana

Friars of the lowly Franciscan order were picturesque figures of this early history and they were among the principal authors of the history of LaSalle.

The remaining twenty-seven men were a motley crew—some of them skilled mechanics for the building of forts and ships, but most of them reckless soldiers of fortune upon whom no reliance could be placed. Some of them had evidently been influenced, as was proved later, by the enemies of LaSalle to foment mutiny against him; and one of them, in fact, tried to shoot him in the back while crossing this very portage on December 7, 1679. So in this history making band were to be found all of the elements of drama—even of lurking tragedy. There were heroes and villains, faithful couriers of the cross, and treacherous courier du bois.

As the company neared the portage on the afternoon of December 5th, White Beaver left the boats in order to kill a deer for the evening meal. It was snowing and the narrow portage track up from the river at its southern bend, which was an almost hidden ravine, was so obscured that in the absence of the keen eyed guide, the party failed to see it. Unwittingly they followed the winding river around "pinhook" and finally landed about where Miami Street meets the river in South Bend. By this time LaSalle realized that he had come too far and leaving the boat he went alone through a tangled swamp to climb the hill from which he hoped to view the Kankakee and the portage path that would lead to it. It was near evening and in the gathering twilight and the blinding snow, LaSalle became lost in the tangled swamp and could not find his way back to the river so he spent a perilous night alone in the wilderness. The story of his first historic night on Indiana soil is told in dramatic language by Father Hennepin:

> "We halted to wait for the Sieur de la Salle, who had gone exploring on land; and as he did not return we did not know what course to pursue. I begged two of our most alert men to penetrate into the woods and fire off their guns, so as to give him notice of the spot where we were waiting for him. Two others ascended the river, but to no purpose, for the night obliged them to retrace their steps. The next day I took two of our men in a lightened canoe, to make greater expedition and to seek him by ascending the river, but in vain; and at four o'clock in the afternoon we perceived him at a distance, his hands and face all black with the coals and wood that he had lighted during the night, which was cold. He had two animals (oppossums) of the size of muskrats hanging to his belt, which had a very beautiful skin, like a kind of ermine, which he killed

> with blows of a stick without these little animals taking flight, and which often let themselves hang by the tail from branches of trees; and as they were very fat our canoemen feasted on them. He told us that the marshes that he met with obliged him to make a wide sweep, and as moreover he was hindered by the snow, which was falling rapidly, he was unable to reach the bank of the river before two o'clock at night. He fired two gunshots to notify us, and no one having answered him, he thought the canoes had gone ahead of him, and kept on his way along up the river. After marching in this way more than three hours he saw fire on a mound, which he ascended brusquely, and after calling two or three times; but instead of finding us asleep, as he expected, he saw only a little fire among some brush and under an oak tree, the spot where a man had been lying down on some dry herbs, and who had apparently gone off at the noise which he had heard. It was some Indian who had gone there in ambush to surprise and kill some of his enemies along the river. He called to him in two or three languages, and at last, to show him that he did not fear him, he cried that he was going to sleep in his place. He renewed the fire, and, after warming himself well, he took steps to guarantee himself against surprise by cutting down around him a quantity of bushes, which, falling across those that remained standing, blocked the way so that no one could approach him without making considerable noise and waking him. He then extinguished the fire and slept, although it snowed all night."

This is history. It is vital American history. And it becomes real and objective when considered in direct relation to time and place. It reflects vividly the wilderness condition of this region at that time and shows the obstacles to be met by those who first came bringing civilization. This situation was full of peril. There was a large Miami Indian village near this place. The Indians had gone south for the winter; but stragglers might be found all about. LaSalle found one and took his bed.

Above all, this historic incident shows the caliber of this, our first history maker. Let it be remembered that he was a man of gentle birth and breeding—a scholar, trained in the cloister and educated for the priesthood. But out of his historic background in old Rouen and through the inspiration of his lofty training he had developed an unconquerable spirit that made of him the prince of early explorers in the wilderness of America. Because of his zeal, for the glory of France and his passion for exploration, he had left a life of ease and culture to brave these wilderness terrors. Trained as he was for proficiency in the arts and sciences, he became a master of woodcraft to an equal degree and could make himself as much at home alone by a camp in the wilderness as in the Royal Court where he often appeared with success and favor. It was this ready adaptability that made the sons of France first among our early wilderness explorers and LaSalle first among the French.

It should be noted that at this time he bore a patent of nobility from Louis the XIV. The great king had made him a knight of France, although by birth he belonged to the wealthy burgher class, a degree below the nobility. The knighting of LaSalle was the reward bestowed upon him by his king because of the zeal and courage he had already manifested in earlier attempts at exploration in New France. He had discovered and named the Ohio, "Beautiful River", ten years prior to this time. In gracious language, the king knighted him on May 13, 1675.

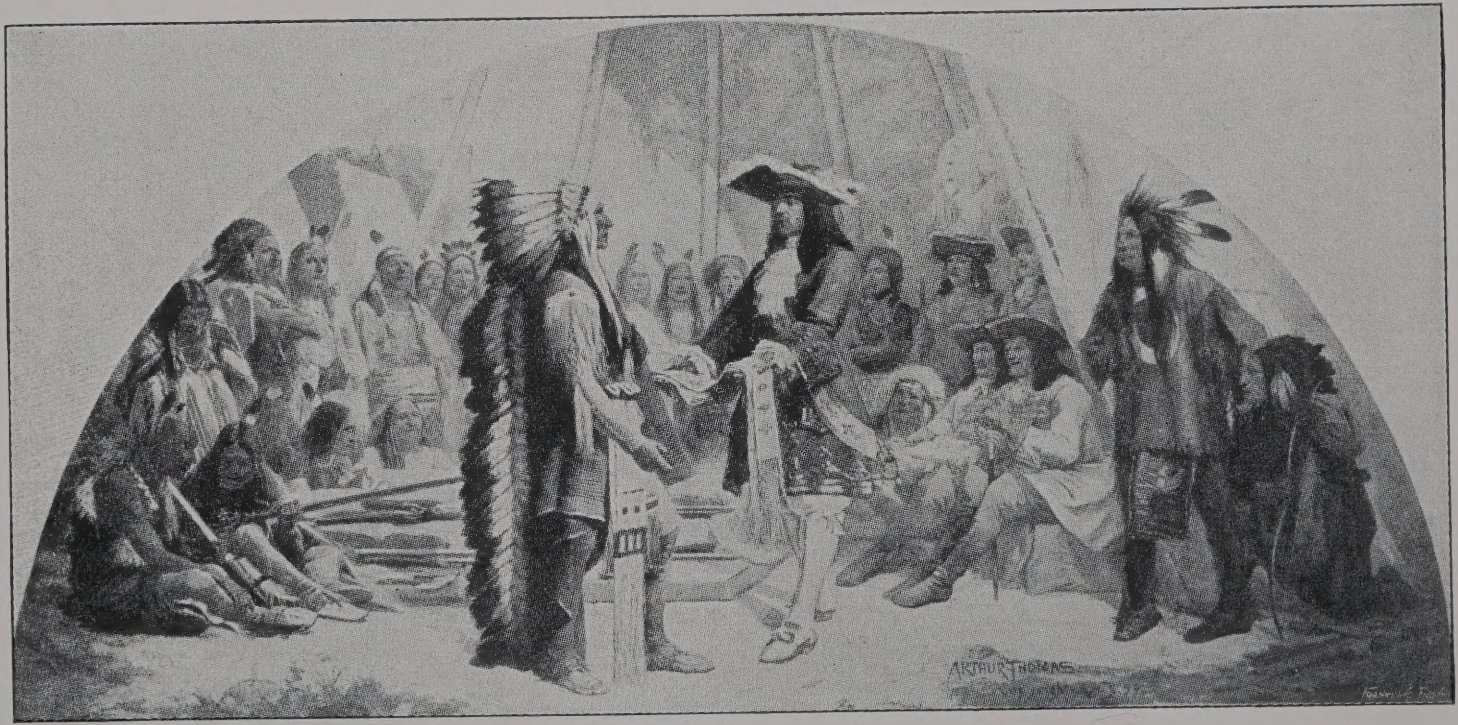
> "Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, to all present and to come, greeting. The kings, our predecessors, having always esteemed honor to be the most powerful motive to stimulate their subjects to generous actions, have been careful to distinguish by marks of dignity those whose extraordinary virtue hath rendered them deserving thereof; . . . Wherefore, being desirous to treat favorably our dear and well-beloved Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, on account of the good and laudable report that has been rendered of the worthy actions he has performed in the country of Canada, where he has been some years settled, and for other considerations Us moving hereunto, and of Our special grace, full power, and royal authority, We have ennobled, and by these presents, signed by Our hand, do ennoble and decorate with the title and quality of Nobility, the said Cavelier."

The king had also given him a commission to "endeavor to discover the western part of New France" and to build forts wherever he deemed necessary so as to seize and hold all this great middle region of America for his beloved France. So it was with this commission and

A Fort Such as Those Built in the Wilderness by LaSalle under these gracious auspices that the first recorded history was brought to this site.

Space does not permit a recital of the building of the "Griffon", LaSalle's winged lion of the lakes and its mysterious loss immediately prior to his coming into this wilderness of early Hoosierdom. But we must pass rapidly, with brief mention, the events that transpired immediately following this event. In the two years between LaSalle's first coming to this site on December 5, 1679 and the holding of his great wilderness court here in May, 1681, the quarto-millenial anniversary of which the Lions of Hoosierdom are now celebrating, saw the building of Crevecoeur where Peoria, Illinois, now is; also, the memorable journey of LaSalle back to Frontenac in the Spring of 1680; the mutiny at Crevecoeur and the raid of the fierce Iroquois Indians upon the friendly Illinois village, Ga Vantum. Mention must be made in passing of the heroic fortitude of LaSalle. Sustained by his unconquerable spirit of scholar, explorer and patriot, he finished that wilderness journey of more than 1000 miles to Frontenac in sixty-five days though all five of his hardy companions including the giant Mohican, White Beaver, were overcome on the way. And mention also must be made of the loyalty and devotion of the faithful Tonty, of the Iron Hand, who had to sustain the mutiny and the Iroquois attack in LaSalle's absence. By supreme courage and masterly diplomacy, the faithful lieutenant succeeded in saving from total ruin the cherished plans of his master while saving from complete destruction the Illinois Indians whose very existence was threatened by the relentless Iroquois.

When LaSalle returned with fresh supplies in the fall of 1680, only to find Crevecoeur in ruins and the Illinois village desecrated, he conceived his idea of a great wilderness council. He chose the site of the Miami village near the old portage for the place and he spent the winter laying plans for it. He saw the necessity of forming a friendly confederation of the Indian Tribes of this mid-western region of whom the principal ones were the Miami and the Illinois. The Miamis were the strongest tribe of the region now known as Indiana and the Illinois were the strongest of the region which now bears their name. Neither of these tribes, fighting singly, could withstand the Iroquois. But LaSalle believed that by joining them together for mutual defense they would be strong enough to hold back these fierce ravagers who were


ARTHUR THOMAS

LaSalle at the Miami Treaty, May, 1681

constantly threatening the west. Their savage lust for conquest was easily incited by LaSalle's enemies in the East as a means of setting at naught all his western plans.

In May, 1681, he succeeded in bringing together on this memorable site representatives of some smaller Indian tribes along with representatives of the Illinois in this great Miami village near the portage. The St. Joseph River was then known as the River of the Miamis. The Miami Indians were the hosts of the conference and to them LaSalle made his special appeal. The council was held in dramatic setting under the great council tree which stood near the wigwam of the principal Miami chief. It was then as now a monarch of the forest, 400 years old. A fitting place this was, then as now, for a great conclave under the auspices of peace and brotherhood. Graves of departed friends and relatives are now grouped close around it; among them the newly made grave of lovable Knute Rockne.

The Miami Treaty Under Council Oak

LaSalle very properly began his conference at this place with an eloquent tribute to the dead. He had learned that a noted Miami chief had recently passed away. He understood the reverence which these simple people paid to their dead. So he first distributed rich gifts in honor of the dead which, according to Indian custom, were received as symbols serving to raise them to life. It must have been an impressive and picturesque ceremony. The stalwart and handsome French knight appeared in elegant attire such as he wore on several occasions at the court of the grand monarch. With his white plume of knighthood, crimson cloak trimmed in gold, white ruffles, silver buckles and white stockings he appeared what he really was, a splendid specimen of European manhood. Those simple children of nature seemed to appreciate such visible symbols of greatness. LaSalle knew how to address them in their own figurative and picturesque style, and we are fortunate to have preserved his eloquent sentiments.

> "He who is my master, and the master of all this country, is a mighty chief, feared by the whole world; but he loves peace, and the words of his lips are for good alone. He is called the King of France, and he is the mightiest among the chiefs beyond the great water. His goodness reaches even to your dead, and his subjects come among you to raise them up to life. But it is his will to preserve the life he had given; it is his will that you should obey his laws and make no war without the leave of Onontio (Frontenac), who commands in his name at Quebec, and who loves all the nations alike, because such is the will of the Great King. You ought, then, to live at peace with your neighbors, and above all with the Illinois. You have had causes of quarrel with them; but their defeat has avenged you. Though they are still strong, they wish to make peace with you. Be content with the glory of having obliged them to ask for it. You have an interest in preserving them; since, if the Iroquois destroy them, they will next destroy you. Let us all obey the Great King, and live together in peace, under his protection. Be of my mind, and use these guns that I have given you, not to make war, but only to hunt and to defend yourselves."

The red counsellors listened to this address with all the gravity and decorum of "senators of Venice". At its conclusion, the principal chief of the Miamis arose and gravely received the wampum tendered him by the French knight. Thus he indicated that the proceedings were still open and that a favorable reply might be expected. But Indians never took important action in a hurry. The conference adjourned and after a solemn pow-wow of the Miami chiefs in closed council, they met again the following day. And here under the shade of the great council oak, the calumet—pipe of peace—was passed and the principal Miami chief arose to make reply to the wise sentiments of the herald of the grand monarch.

In his own savage fashion, he was a figure fully as imposing as LaSalle. Indeed it may be doubted if the magnificence of Louis the XIV ever surpassed him in fair degree of royal adornment. In lieu of crown or knightly plume, he wore a gorgeous bonnet of eagle feathers some of which were probably emblems of his valor. His chain of knighthood was a necklace of bear claws which he had cut from bears that he himself had killed. His council cloak was an elaborate garment made from the skins of different kinds of animals he had slain. Running from his head to his heels was a resplendent train of turkey feathers and his leggins and moccasins were decorated with beads and trinkets that jingled musically as he walked.

With childlike simplicity he accepted the royal master of the knightly LaSalle as the master of his people. With the dramatic delivery of an Indian orator he said:

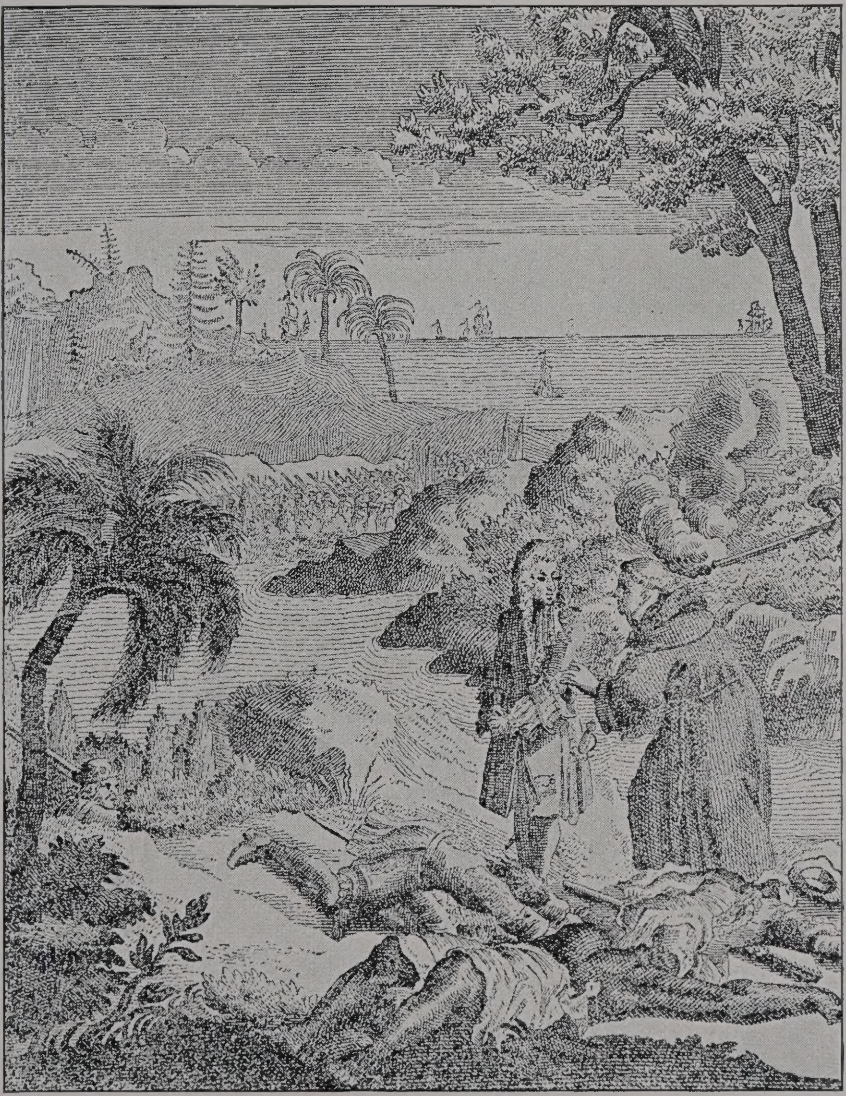
> "The Illinois is our brother, because he is the son of our father, the Great King. We make you the master of our beaver and our lands, of our minds and our bodies. We cannot wonder that our brothers from the east wish to live with you. We should have wished so too if we had known what a blessing it is to be the children of the Great King."

Thus he accepted all the children of the great king as his brothers. He gave the hand of friendship to LaSalle and to all the visiting chiefs. The calumet was passed and the treaty was concluded. Thus the Miami and the Illinois Indians with the aid of some other smaller tribes formed the backbone of a mighty wilderness confederacy strong enough in their union to hold back the Iroquois.

It was this council which established the basis of LaSalle's great wilderness empire. It was soon realized, in some measure at least, in the temporary colonization of 20,000 Indians from among these different tribes around the rock of St. Louis (Starved Rock) on the Illinois river where only a few months before the great Illinois village had been ravaged by the Iroquois. It was the safety reasonably assured by this confederacy that made possible LaSalle's later ventures. It was one of the greatest councils ever held among the red men of America. Let it be remembered that this council under an oak tree that is still standing in Highland Cemetery, South Bend, Indiana, was held two years before the great council of William Penn under the famous elm at Kensington, Pennsylvania, in 1683.

The Lions of Hoosierdom may well launch with fitting ceremonies on this site the celebration of the quarto-millenial anniversary of this picturesque event. They may well emulate at this place the lofty sentiments of this gallant French knight and the spirit of friendship and brotherly love exemplified there by the savage children of nature. The dramatic symbolism of this historic event, as well as its historic significance, should never be lost. Through appropriate commemoration of the deeds of LaSalle upon this spot, his lofty vision may abide with us forever. It is thus we can "humanify" history.

LaSalle crossed our famous portage many times in his endless journeys of exploration sustained by the wilderness support upon which he relied. As a result of this council he carried the banner of Louis the XIV all the way down the Father of Waters and planted it at the Gulf of Mexico. There he erected to his beloved monarch his mightiest monument in the name of Louisiana which he gave to all this imperial valley.



The Death of LaSalle (from an Old French Engraving)

Six years after this council which we are now celebrating, LaSalle was killed at the age of forty-three by mutineers in the wilds of Southern Texas. He was shot from ambush. His body was stripped of its rich raiment and left naked in the bushes to be devoured by wolves and vultures. But his gallant spirit lives forever throughout the wonderful region of which he was the first great explorer.

Within the past year, a modest monument has been erected at Navasota, Texas,—the supposed, but uncertain, place of his death. But no adequate memorial has ever been erected to him anywhere although there are many outstanding sites where this might properly be done. Certainly it is most fitting and timely that a great celebration should be staged and that a mighty monument should arise on this site where he found a key to the continent and where we have such distinctive historic traces of his vision and achievement.

Let us claim kinship with the loftiest purposes of the grand monarch in the golden age of France, through our historic kinship with his intrepid herald. And let us through historic appreciation commend to ourselves the virtues of LaSalle of whom the devoted courier of the cross, Fr. Anastase Douay, who received his last words fittingly wrote:

> "It would be difficult to find in history courage more intrepid or more invincible than that of the Sieur de la Salle; in adversity he was never cast down and always hoped with the help of Heaven to succeed in his enterprises, despite all the obstacles that rose against them."

* * * * *

Although to LaSalle goes much credit for establishing satisfactory relations with the Indians, probably to George Rogers Clark and his band of Virginians goes the honor of writing the first chapter in the history of Indiana from a purely American standpoint. His capture of Vincennes was the wedge that marked the final consummation of bringing the entire Wabash valley under American control.

In 1787 the entire region was placed in the Northwest Territory, but in 1800 the present states of Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana were set apart as the territory of Indiana, under the governorship of William Henry Harrison. The first capitol building, at Vincennes, still is preserved as a historic landmark. Indiana in its present territorial boundaries, has existed since 1809, after Michigan and Illinois were set apart as separate territories. At the battle of Tippecanoe, near the present city of Lafayette, Governor Harrison, in 1811, put an end to the Indian uprising under Tecumseh.

After the close of the War of 1812, people flocked into Southern Indiana, chiefly from the territory south of the Ohio River—Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, the Carolinas. Not until twenty years later, when the National or Cumberland pike was opened from Cumberland, Md., to Indianapolis, was there any considerable influx into the northern part of Indiana. About the same time a road was built from Michigan City through Indianapolis to Madison on the Ohio river, thus providing another avenue into the northern part of the state. The rapid shifting of population is indicated by the removal of the capital from Vincennes to Corydon in 1813, and then from Corydon, which is in the extreme southern part of the state, to Indianapolis, in 1825. In 1816 the state was admitted to the Union.

CHAPTER III.

FOUNDING OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Probably the most binding law of the early days of Indiana was the law of the survival of the fittest. The Indians, although at times outwardly friendy and receptive to peace offers and treaties, nevertheless were conscious of the intrusion of the white man into their domain and the fact that gradually the red man was being deprived of the hunting grounds where once he had ranged unmolested. This consciousness was fanned into a flame of bitter enmity in many instances by unscrupulous white settlers who considered the Indian's rights as no more sacred than the rights of the buffalo or other wild game which inhabited the area. The ruthless enforcement of the theory of the supremacy of the white race on the part of some of the settlers, made difficult the life of thousands of innocent and peace loving pioneers.

So, while the ax and the plow grew to be the symbol of Indiana and its hardy race of agricultural backwoodsmen, the gun, by necessity became one of the really indispensable implements to ward off not only wild animals, but also as protection against outraged savages.

In those days, social contacts were few because of the scattered nature of the settlements, and there was little need of law to govern the conduct of man toward man. However, as immigration from the South and East brought thousands of people into this territory, and as they began to group themselves in towns and villages, the need for some organized code of law and effective method of administration became apparent. This was crystallized and found expression in the application of the territory for admission to statehood, and the adoption of the state constitution.

There were but thirteen counties in Indiana and a total population of 63,897 when the Territorial Legislature presented to Congress a petition for the admission of Indiana to the Union. This was in 1815. This petition was met with action by Congress, known as the "Enabling Act", granting permission to the territory to proceed to take steps toward admission as a state. A convention was called and after discussion at length as to the feasibility of becoming a state, it was voted that the proposal was expedient and under date of June 29, 1816, an ordinance of acceptance was submitted to Congress. Jonathan Jennings served as president of the convention and William Hendricks was the secretary. The state was formally admitted to the Union December 11, 1816, although the functioning of the newly set up state government began with the qualifying of the state officers on November 7.

The important task of framing a constitution for the state of Indiana was entrusted to forty-three delegates named from the thirteen counties. The personnel of that first constitutional convention was composed for the most part of clear-thinking, level-headed, practical pioneers, who were intimately acquainted with the vital problems facing the backwoodsmen of those days. There was in the convention a small group of trained thinkers and the whole group had sufficient knowledge of colonial legislative problems and processes to intelligently select the materials which went into the state constitution.

Counties represented were: Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clark, Harrison, Washington, Knox, Gibson, Warrick, Perry and Posey. Corydon, the capital, was near the center of population of the counties represented.

Rights of the individual citizen were carefully guarded by the constitution which granted: liberty of conscience and freedom from religious domination; the right of trial by jury; security of personal property against "unreasonable searches and seizures"; freedom of speech and of the press; the right of full and impartial hearing in the courts; the right to assemble in a peaceable manner, and to be heard of the governing powers in case of grievances.

The established and recognized system of division of the government according to functions into the legislative, judicial and executive branches was adopted. Franchise was extended to every white male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards. A clause was inserted to pave the way for the establishment of a system of education which later developed into one of the most thorough public school systems in the United States. The penal code recognized the principles of reformation as opposed to vindictive justice. Slavery was prohibited except in cases of punishment for crimes after due conviction.

Many were the problems facing the youthful state and wise counsel was sorely needed in the struggles to establish effectively the government of the state. A deluge of problems faced the initial group of state officers who undertook to direct the destinies of the newly established commonwealth. Some principles were outstanding and served as beacon lights for those in charge of governmental affairs. The supremacy of individual rights, traditional in the colonization of America, was one of these beacons, and the bill of rights which was incorporated as a part of the state constitution and which became a guide in law making from that day to the present time, has stamped the state of Indiana as a leader in championing the rights of the individual. That the state was to be free territory was definitely established and this pronouncement was to have profound effect upon the future of the state. This stand on the part of the early law makers was interesting because of the fact that a large part of the population of Indiana had come into the state from southern and southeastern states later to become known as slave territory. Education of the people was wisely provided for by the framers of the constitution, and it was this foresight that elevated the intellectual standards of the state to high rank and may have accounted to a large extent for the large contribution made by this state to the world of letters and the arts.

Justice was slow in many instances during the early days and this encouraged the formation of countless bands of outlaws, some of which became notorious throughout the nation. Wholesale robberies were not uncommon and thievery on a smaller scale became a cause for real alarm among the inhabitants. Apprehension of violators and their conviction seemed almost an impossible task. With typical sincerity and directness, the citizens often took law into their own hands, as a temporary expedient, and executed swift and sure punishment against offenders who were caught and convicted in informal night hearings. Wholesale hangings of offenders were not uncommon, and whatever criticism may be launched against this method of securing action against the violators, the fact remains that it was quite effective in breaking up the lawlessness.

Development of the northern part of the state brought about a removal of the state capital, in 1820, from Corydon to Indianapolis. This development and attendant features also was to have a definite effect in changing the habit of life and the industrial makeup of the state within the next few decades.

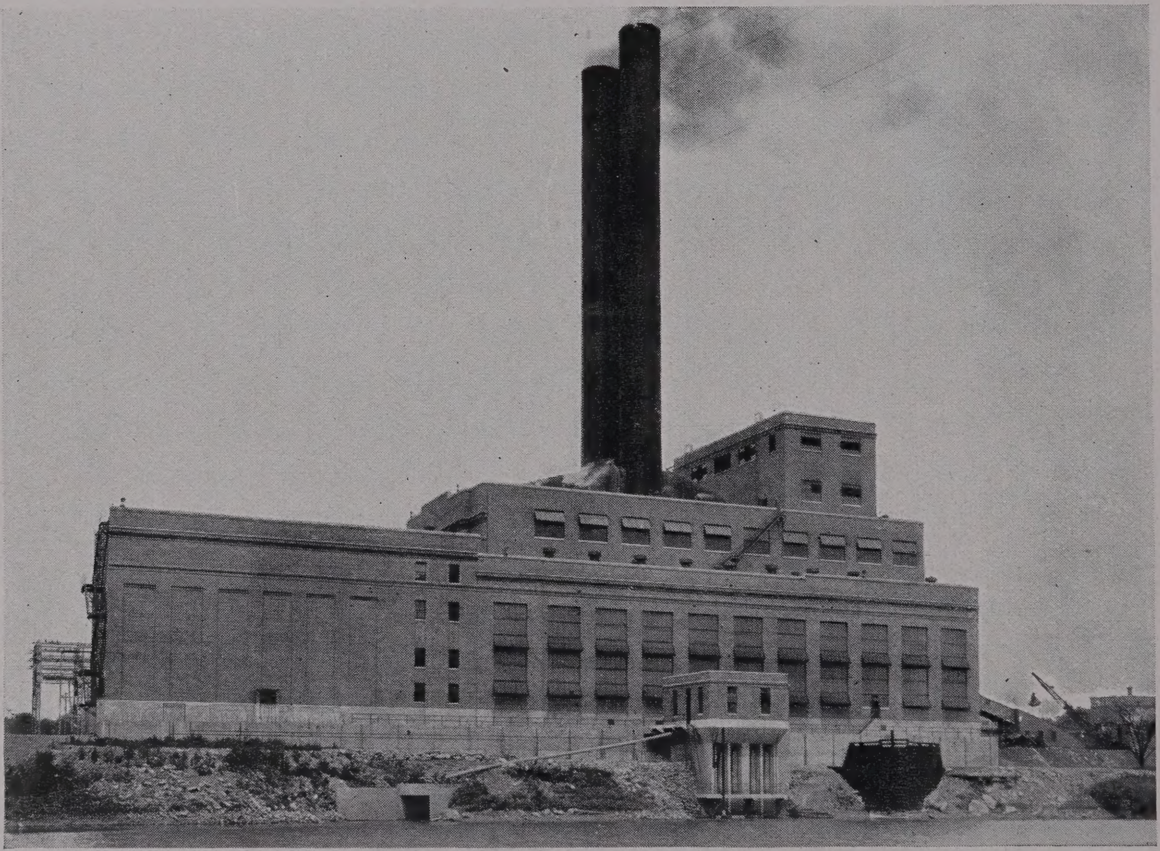
CHAPTER IV.

COMING OF THE MACHINE

Life among the early Hoosiers was one of rugged simplicity, of beauty, of native charm, of verities; and from this school of life came a hardy stock—aggressive, clear thinking, of firm convictions. No accurate estimate can be given as to the debt the present generation owes to the generations which inhabited Indiana in the days of its early statehood, for from those virile folk and their ideals were drawn the elements which entered into making Indiana truly a great commonwealth. Also it would be interesting to surmise what kind of folk Hoosiers of today would have been, had the same primitive conditions continued through to the present time. But that was not to be, for the story of Indiana is a story of progress, and soon after the admission of the state into the Union, there began a series of rapid evolutions affecting practically every phase of life.

Man-power and animal-power were replaced by the machine, and industry began rapid development. Transportation followed industry and industry followed transportation, and the related development of the two converted the wilderness of Indiana Territory into a closely populated state, dotted with thriving manufacturing centers. Water power was used in operation of mills throughout the state, and around these mills, communities centered. Later steam replaced the water power and the mills grew larger, calling for more extensive transportation. Canals afforded cheap freight outlets, as did the navigable rivers bordering and entering the boundaries of the state. The steamboat, the gas engine, and the railroad contributed to industrial and commercial expansion. Demand for fuel brought about the development of the Indiana coal fields, one of the really large industries, and of the gas and oil fields.

Back in the early nineties, a Hoosier named Elwood Haynes put a queer looking contraption called a horseless carriage on the streets. It frightened horses, and residents looked upon it with alarm; but the automobile business grew to be a large factor in Indiana's manufacturing life. Not only did automobile manufacturing come to be a large industry, but the general use of the automobile—first for pleasure, but more recently for passenger, freight and express transportation—completely changed the life and makeup of the state. Pavement of city streets came to be common practice, and gradually the idea grew that country roads could be paved with economy. This was tried timidly as an experiment, but soon it was discovered that the experiment had much of practical value and today Indiana ranks among the leading states of the United States in miles of paved highways. It has been discovered that pavement of the highways increases numerically the population along the highways, and the trend today is toward the spreading of residential territory out into the country, along the highways, relieving congestion in the cities and at the same time making the cities accessible as employment and industrial centers to a larger population.



A Super-Power Plant on the Wabash River

Development of electrical power in later years, also has changed manufacturing and home life. Super-power plants have been located over the state, where water is available, and this power is distributed over large areas, in cities and in rural communities. These plants are linked in such a way that the load of current is distributed among them and several sources of power are accessible to each of the communities served. In case of power interruption from one source, a moment is all that is required to change to a source from another direction. Reduced power rates has made the use of electrically operated appliances general, even in rural homes.

A brief review of the expansion of transportation facilities in Indiana will help us to understand more fully the steps through which Indiana has evolved from a pioneer, backwoods community, into a thriving commercial and industrial center.

The first roads were Indian trails, or the trails of wild animals, as they roamed about through the wilderness. These were followed by the pioneers as population began to increase, and because of the limited need for travel at a distance, the clay and sand roads were sufficient. However as communication between communities began to develop to considerable extent, it was found desirable to have these roads passable in all seasons, and, because of the wealth of timber, plank roads were laid. It was not long, however, because it was discovered that a plank road, made of white oak planks of three or four inches thickness, would have a lifetime of not more than ten years, and the maintenance problem was too great after they began to deteriorate. The plank roads found favor during the decade immediately preceding the Civil War, and their favor waned just as rapidly as their popularity had grown. The next step in road building was the use of gravel from the streams of the state. Introduction of gravel as a road building material is believed to have been during the late 1850's. Most of the roads of those days were privately owned, and were paid for by collection of toll from those who traversed the roads. The free gravel road owes its beginning to legislation as early as 1879, which provided for county building and control of gravel roads, with expenses to be borne by taxation. This legislation has been changed from time to time as improvement in method suggested itself, until even the most remote sections of the state are within reach of the population centers at all seasons.

The next great change in road construction and maintenance came in the establishment of the Indiana State Highway Commission. The first state highway law was enacted in Indiana by the 1917 legislature. Operation of the department was held in abeyance for two years by reason of litigation instituted in the circuit court of Hamilton County.

In 1919 the present state highway law was passed, creating a commission and authorizing employment of a director, chief engineer and superintendent of maintenance.

In April, 1920, the commission with the approval of the governor laid out a system and took over 3,000 miles of roads connecting all county seat towns. Prior to this and following the legislative act of 1917, the commission had laid out a system of about 700 miles and designated five main highways, then known as state roads, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. This mileage was not changed when the 1919 highway law repealed the 1917 highway act.

The first contract for road construction was let in July, 1919, followed by contracts in August and September. In all, these contracts called for 152.2 miles of paving. Of this amount 123.2 miles were concrete, about 12 miles bituminous concrete and 17 miles for grading and structures preliminary to surfacing. The total contract price for construction, the first year the commission operated, was $5,029,778.18.

The Indiana road system of 5,440 miles, which includes some 300 miles through towns and cities of over 2,500 population, was selected from 73,000 miles of township and county roads, and these designations were made so that every town of over 2,500 population was directly served. Naturally this mileage, following the letter of the law, connected all the county seat towns.

Recently the commission designated approximately 2,000 miles of roads to enter the dotted-line system, which is a preferential designation when roads are next to come under active maintenance and construction by the state. When these 2,000 miles are absorbed, then Indiana will have one of the most complete arterial road systems in the whole world in point of direct service.

Finances of the highway department are provided without burden to taxpayers, and the state road business in Indiana proceeds on a pay-as-you-go plan, with no bonded debt for subsequent liquidation.

The department receives three-fourths of the moneys derived from a gasoline tax of four cents per gallon; and also the proceeds from the sale of automobile license plates, minus their cost of manufacture and distribution, and federal aid. Proceeds from one cent of the gasoline tax, which aggregates more than three million dollars annually, are returned to cities and counties for road and street construction and maintenance, pro-rated by number of miles of such roads and streets.

The 1929 session of the legislature increased the gasoline tax from three cents to four cents per gallon, three cents of which is devoted to state highway purposes, and with this increase it is estimated $12,000,000 will be raised annually from the gasoline tax, which, with about $6,000,000 from automobile license fees and approximately $2,000,000 from federal aid, will provide the commission with an income of approximately $20,000,000 a year.

Every legislature since the organization of the road body has materially aided in the state road expansion program, and the legislature is 1929 raised the gas tax from three cents to four cents per gallon in order to create an approximate twenty-million-dollar-a-year budget for the department.

Users of Indiana state roads pay only in proportion to use and then in small amounts over long periods.

Indiana's early attempts at extensive internal improvements came near ending disastrously for the state, throwing it into virtual bankruptcy and inciting a panic of no small proportions. It was started with the passing of an internal improvement bill, providing for eight different internal improvements, including turnpikes, canals, railroads, and the improvement of the lower Wabash, the improvements together with appropriations, being:

(a) A canal down the valley of the Whitewater from the National road to the Ohio, and a canal or railroad to connect the upper Whitewater with the Central canal at some point in Madison or Deleware county, if possible. Appropriation, $1,400,000.

(b) A canal, to be known as the "Central", from some point on the upper Wabash to Indianapolis via Muncie, and down White river to the forks; thence to Evansville. Appropriation, $3,500,000.

(c) An extension of the Wabash and Erie canal from Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute, thence by Eel river to the Central, or to the mouth of Black creek at the Central, in Knox county. Appropriation, $1,300,000.

(d) A railroad from Madison, via Columbus and Indianapolis, to Lafayette. Appropriation, $1,300,000.

(e) A macadamized turnpike from New Albany, by way of Greenville, Fredericksburg, Paoli, Mt. Pleasant and Washington to Vincennes. Appropriation, $1,150,000.

(f) A macadamized road or railroad from Jeffersonville to Crawfordsville, by way of New Albany, Salem, Bedford, Bloomington and Greencastle. Appropriation, $1,300,000.

(g) The improvement of the Wabash river from Vincennes to its mouth. Appropriation, $50,000.

(h) A survey of a canal or railroad from the Wabash and Erie canal at or near Fort Wayne to the lake at Michigan City, by way of Goshen, South Bend and Laporte.

These works, which the State pledged itself to build totaled about one thousand two hundred miles and the total estimated cost was $20,000,000, $10,000,000 of which was borrowed at once for twenty-five years at six per cent., with the works, themselves and all grounds, rents, tolls and profits given as security.

Passage of the bill was greeted with wild acclaim on the part of the populace, with little realization of the disastrous results which were to follow. A period of wild speculation and temporary prosperity ensued, but it was doomed to a tragic failure. The work was abandoned in 1839, with the state and private contractors bankrupt and with general unemployment prevalent. Part of the Whitewater canal was put into operation and some work done on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and twenty-eight miles of the Madison railroad completed before the project was dropped.

As part of the state system the Whitewater canal was completed from Lawrenceburg to Brookville, the first boat between those points arriving at Brookville June 8, 1839. In 1842 it was sold to Henry S. Vallette, of Cincinnati. It reached Laurel in 1843, Connersville in 1845 and boats were running to Cambridge City by 1846. For the Whitewater valley the canal made an era of prosperity. Cambridge City became a shipping port for Henry, Randolph and Delaware counties as well as for Wayne and northern Rush, and Brookville and Laurel drew wheat, hogs and other agricultural exports for many miles to the west, north and east. In 1847 a Hagerstown company continued the canal to that town.

Damage done by two disastrous floods in 1847, which damage, it was estimated, amounted to not less than $180,000, started the decline of the Whitewater canal. The canal was sold in 1865 to the Whitewater Valley Railroad Company, which paralleled the ditch with a railroad.

Probably one of the real transportation factors in the development of the state was the Wabash and Erie Canal, which opened up a direct water route to the East through the lake route.

It gave impetus to agriculture and farms began to take the place of small clearings; improved farm machinery was introduced, and the crops to pay for it found their way eastward. Country extending over thirty-eight counties in Indiana and nine counties in Illinois was tributary to the canal, and not only farmstuffs but stone, lumber, and other raw material in large quantities sought cheap transportation to the market that was now made possible. In a single day in 1844 four hundred wagons unloaded at Lafayette and it was a common occurrence to see as many as four or five hundred teams in that place unloading grain to the canal. Returning boats bore westward, besides the immigrants and their possessions, merchandise of all kinds, the shipments of salt alone amounting in 1851 to 88,191 barrels.

The increase of population and wealth gave rise to new towns all along the route, and created new industries. Numerous mills of various kinds sprang up, as did also grain elevators, shops, warehouses and other establishments resulting from increasing trade and shipping facilities. Passenger packets appeared, and these could make about eight miles an hour. This canal era continued to increase in its freight transportation till 1856, when it reached its maximum with 308,667 tons. After that it waned year by year, unable to hold its own against the competing railroads, especially the Toledo & Wabash, which paralleled it as far down as Lafayette. The state's creditors, who had taken over the canal, complained against the granting of franchises to competitive utilities.

Although the canal handled a large volume of business and had a vital effect upon the life of Indiana, the venture was not a money-making investment, and with the coming of increased competition by the railroads, the canal finally was abandoned.

It was the railroads which gave to Indiana probably its greatest industrial impetus during the early years. Some of the early railway lines are located here as giving light on the development of this network of transportation: The Madison & Indianapolis railroad began operation in 1839. The road was completed to Indianapolis in 1847, and its prosperity was a stimulus to railroad construction. By the latter part of 1850 six new roads were under way.

The Indianapolis & Lawrenceburg road secured its first charter as early as 1832 and antedated the M. & I. by four years. It was not completed until 1853. The first year after its completion the receipts were $299,433.66; the second year this was nearly doubled. It took the name of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, and later became one of the "Big Four" lines.

The Jeffersonville Road under the original name of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, was first chartered in 1832. In 1849 the name was changed to the Jeffersonville Railroad Company. In 1852 it was finished to Columbus, where it met the M. & I. In 1866 the two were consolidated as the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis. It is now a branch of the Pennsylvania system.

The Bellefontaine & Indianapolis road, afterward known as the C., C., C. & I., and later a part of the "Big Four" system, was the first line that opened up a way directly to the east and northeast. It was begun in 1848, and in 1852 reached Union City, where it connected with an Ohio line and with eastern points.

The Peru & Indianapolis road was running to Noblesville by the spring of 1851 and reached Peru in 1854. For a while the Peru and the Madison roads were consolidated, the aim being to establish a through route from the Ohio river to the Wabash & Erie canal and thence, by water, to the east. The Peru & Indianapolis subsequently became the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, and then the Lake Erie & Western.

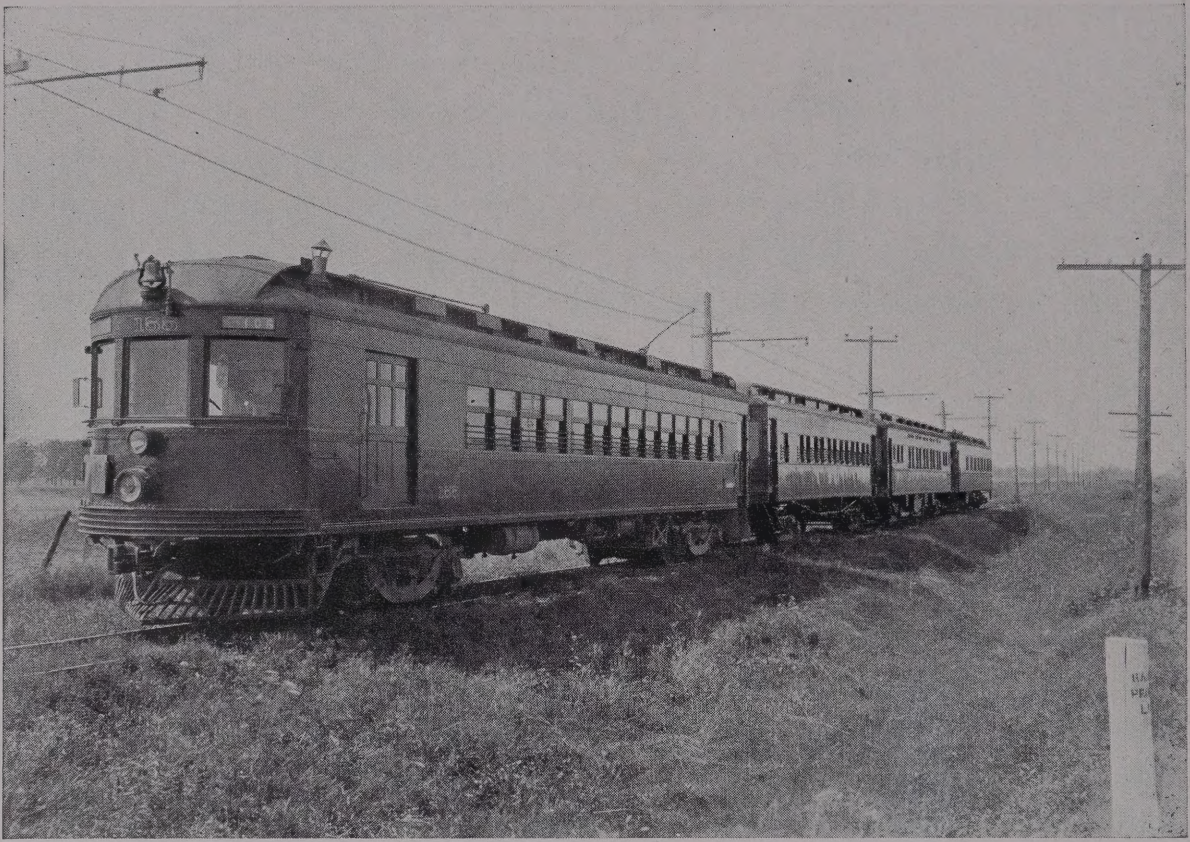
The Terre Haute & Indianapolis road was to have bisected the state east and west, between Terre Haute and Richmond.

The Indiana Central road, for many years known as the Panhandle, and later as a link in the Pennsylvania lines, connected Indianapolis with Richmond, Indiana, and was the fulfillment of the preceding plan for a Terre Haute and Richmond road. It was begun in 1851 and completed in 1853. As the Indiana Central carried out the scheme of connecting Terre Haute with Richmond, so the Indianapolis & Lafayette road completed the original idea of a Madison, Indianapolis and Lafayette line, as contemplated in the internal improvement law of 1836. It was finished in 1852, and was especially important as forming a link in a connection between the Ohio river and Chicago. In 1866 it was consolidated with the Cincinnati road and the two took the name of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette. The line, more recently known as the C., C., C. & St. L. connects Cincinnati with Chicago.

The Ohio & Mississippi road, crossing the southern part of the State, was the first to form a link in a continuous route that connected the Mississippi river with the seaboard. The combination consisted of the Ohio & Mississippi, the Marietta & Cincinnati, and the Baltimore & Ohio, which, together, reached from St. Louis to Baltimore. When completed it was the longest continuous route in the world, and the opening in 1857 was signalized by a great railroad celebration. The first train over the road was filled with railroad dignitaries and government officials, which was greeted with display and popular enthusiasm all along the way.

Other roads were the New Albany & Salem, traversing the length of the State from New Albany to Michigan City; the Northern Indiana (Michigan Southern); the Toledo, Wabash & Western, completed in 1857, which, traversing the Wabash valley, supplanted the Wabash and Erie canal, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, finished in 1856, which became an important factor in the development of Northern Indiana. The "Junction" (C., H. & D.) was built from the eastern State line to Rushville, but did not reach Indianapolis until the latter sixties, and the Vincennes road was finished about the same time, though promoted much earlier. Besides these there were various short lines which since have been merged in the great system and taken other names.

A later development was the building of a network of electric railway lines connecting practically all the principal cities of the state. Because of the light weight train, these lines could handle short haul passenger business with a schedule almost as speedy as the steam trains engaged in through service. For a time the traction trains were a keen competitor of the steam lines, but of recent years both electric and steam lines have been faced with a problem of competition outside the



An Electric Train

railway field. Buses and individual automobiles, facilitated by the hundreds of miles of paved highway in the state, have taken over much travel which normally would have been handled by the trains and traction lines. Bus and automobile travel also have tended to increase the amount of traveling done by the people of Indiana and this has had a profound effect upon the social life of the state.

What the future of transportation and industry in Indiana will hold is a matter of conjecture. Already aviation, operated commercially, is affecting our life, and will become more and more a factor. We wonder what would be the impressions of our great-great-grandfathers if they could look in on Indiana today and see the progress made since the state capital was at Corydon. Perhaps more would be our wonder if we could be permitted to observe Indiana half a century hence.

The coming of the machine completely transformed the state during the last century. What will a continuance and an intensifying of the Machine Age mean to the state in the immediate future?

CHAPTER V.

RELIGION OF THE PEOPLE

The history of religion in Indiana never has been written. All of the many denominational and sectarian groups have preserved more or less complete official records of their proceedings, and partial surveys of the history of particular groups have been published. But William W. Sweet, formerly professor of church history in DePauw University and now holding a similar position in the University of Chicago, stated recently in reply to an inquiry that no one yet has undertaken to assemble from the many miscellaneous sources the material for a story of the religious life of the state as a whole.

From the time of LaSalle's initial voyage to the falls of the Ohio in 1669 until the British superseded the French in 1777, the country was a wilderness of wild beasts, wild men, a few adventurers with empire in their brains and a few forest rangers who preferred the society of savages rather than that of the French police. Through this wilderness Jesuit missionaries, loving souls more than safety and taking their lives in their hands, threaded their lonesome ways along Indian trails, bearing the message and ministry of goodwill in the name of the Catholic church. They lived hard lives, slept in bark huts or log cabins, located a few little temporary missions, and left their bones where they might. "Their memorial is perished with them." Names and annals are gone. Vincennes remains, and it will be sacred to their memory for generations to come.

After the control of this region passed to the British, particularly after the close of the American Revolution, when the tides of migration began to flow across the Alleghenies, naturally, Baptists, Catholics, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Friends, Jews, Methodists, Presbyterians and others joined the movement and brought their religion along with them. Within a few years, ministers of the several principal denominations, concerned for the welfare of those members of their churches who had ventured into the hardships of frontier life, came into the West seeking their scattered brethren. They found them in small settlements or in isolated cabins. They called the settlers together for worship in some pioneer's home or in the shade of the great woods. It was a matter of course that such meetings would lead to the foundation of churches of a few members each. Perhaps the first Protestant church organized within the present limits of the state of Indiana is Silver Creek Baptist Church, in Clark County, not far from Charlestown. It was constituted of four members in 1798. But its priority was accidental. Other denominations were on the heels of the Baptists and in many localities in advance of them. Within a few years Peter Cartwright and a group of Methodist "circuit riders" associated with him were making the woods ring with the songs and shouts of revivals and camp meetings. Presbyterians, Friends and others joined the march of population, and within five years conferences, synods, associations and other general denominational organizations were in effective operation throughout the state.

While the hungry land-grabbers were fighting the Indians and driving them back, some of them did not forget the souls of the Indians. In return the Indians did not distinguish nicely between the white man with a gun and the white man with a Bible. One church, Maria Creek, having a group of members living in a settlement some miles distant, noted the absence of those members from the regular meetings. Such absence must not be overlooked. A committee of inquiry was appointed. The absentees replied that an unworthy fear of the Indians had kept them from venturing upon the dangerous journey to church. They promised to amend their ways and prayed forgiveness. They were forgiven. From this same church went out one of the greatest missionaries to the American Indians, the Rev. Isaac McCoy. He traveled and preached among the tribes along the Wabash, throughout Northern Indiana and on westward into Kansas. In 1825 he preached the first Protestant sermon ever heard within the present limits of Chicago. His body lies in an unidentified grave in Louisville.

In this yeasty period came from Great Britian Robert Owen, the great patriarch of humanistic socialism, to found the New Harmony community and to launch a crusade against all religions. The orthodox were stirred up. Such a foe demanded vigorous attention. They attended to it. John M. Peck, a pioneer of American home missions, visited New Harmony, bearded the lion of socialism in his den, by courtesy of the Community lectured against the doctrines of Owen in the public hall and was followed, of course, by vigorous defenders of the Community. Came also Alexander Campbell, opposing all denominations and unintentionally starting a new and thriving one. With keen Scotch dialectic he was ready to whack any head that he might discover in the arena of debate. At sight of Robert Owen, he saw "red." He challenged Owen to public debate. The Campbell-Owen debate was one of the most brilliant and renowned in American annals. On this occasion, Mr. Campbell delivered his famous "twelve hours speech" (in sections of three hours each) in defense of Christianity. After a hundred years, the report of this debate still is interesting to read.

By 1840 all the leading denominations had perfected state organizations for fellowship and administration, and as communions were facing a hopeful future of aggressive propaganda, notwithstanding a common interest and a common fellowship in the Christian faith, denominational differences were emphasized. Results were rivalry, alienation, schism, proselytising and debates, tempered more or less—often less—by a certain esteem and courtesy inherent in a sense of a common fundamental faith. Subjects in frequent public dispute were the conditions and way of salvation; the subject, purpose, administrator and mode of baptism; election and predestination; the organization and authority of the church; terms of admission to the Lord's Supper; foot washing; missions; the use of musical instruments in the church; and others which invited endless discussion with little change of mind.

But contention was not the chief religious concern of the times. The several leading denominations were busy with evangelism. The new enterprises of foreign missions, Sunday schools and temperance reform were getting under way. Education received special care. No public school system existed. But religious leaders were so convinced of the need for education as a qualification for leadership not only in the church but in the general community, that they became almost from the beginning active in the establishment of academies and colleges. By 1850 the state was dotted over with such schools. Since that time the public high school, to a great extent, has superseded the denominational or independent academy. And the growth of the state university system has driven out of the field of higher education those denominational colleges which have been unable to secure effective endowments. In the list of surviving church colleges and universities may be named Valparaiso, Notre Dame, Wabash, Goshen, Butler, Central, Franklin, Earlham, DePauw, Upland, Hanover, Oakland City and Evansville.

There is no way to estimate the greatness of the contribution in intellectual leadership and in general culture which these institutions have made to the community life of the people of Indiana.

Since the Civil War, and especially in the last twenty-five years, with the increasing complexity of social relations, the churches of Indiana have shared in the new social conscience of the times. Their combined and continued agitation and protest, in the name of human welfare, against the saloon business was the chief and decisive factor in making Indiana a prohibition state in advance of the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the federal constitution. In the remarkable social awakening of the last twenty years they have kept their place in the front line as interpreters of the ethics of the Gospel in its meaning for the life of the community as a whole both locally and in all the wider world relations of men. They have inspired the ideals of the service clubs of various kinds. They have maintained or encouraged organized charities and hospitals. They are sending scores of their best young men and women to the ends of the earth in missionary and humanitarian activities. They are carrying on a systematic propaganda in the interest of a more humane industrial order, of international goodwill, of harmonious race relations and of world peace.

Common interest in such activities has drawn them together more closely than in the earlier period. They have supplied from their membership the personnel for the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other organizations for the promotion of Christian union in constructive social programs. They have combined their Sunday school work with an increasingly effective technique, in a state association for the promotion of religious education. In every urban community, pastors and congregations have formed the habit of cooperation in common enterprises. In localities where small congregations of particular denominations find self-maintenance difficult, community churches under various forms are being formed to salvage moral and religious resources which otherwise would go to waste. The cooperative movement sponsored nationally by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America commands an increasing support in Indiana and has a hopeful future.

Thus, while the broad distinctions between Catholics, Jews and Protestants are loyally maintained by their respective constituency, and each group continues to provide in its own way for the religious needs of its own people, there is a growing tendency toward a friendly understanding and toward cooperation in common undertakings. At the opening of the fourth decade of the twentieth century, the churches of Indiana number nearly 7,000 divided among approximately 100 denominations; have 1,400,000 members; have 830,000 enrolled in Sunday schools; hold church property valued at $110,000,000; operate on an annual budget of $23,000,000; have church colleges and universities with assets of $40,000,000; and are rapidly adjusting their programs to the requirements of the changing times.

CHAPTER VI.

THE HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER

As in the territorial days of Indiana, every man was his own artisan, and his home was a little self-sufficient world of its own, so every mother was a school teacher, the pupils the children of her own household. Formal education, so far as records go, was instituted by the French priests, who recognized a responsibility not only for spiritual leadership in their settlements, but also for the secular training of the populace. Father Benedict Joseph Flaget, who came to Vincennes in 1792, appears to have been the first school teacher in Indiana. His work in this first white settlement in Indiana was duplicated in other settlements by other priests.

With the tide of migration from across the Alleghenies, came intellectual leaders as well as laymen, and in many communities private and neighborhood schools sprang into existence, although definite record of these schools is scarce and little is known of the details of their operation. Although encouragement was given to education by the policy of the United States, little progress was made in this direction in Indiana during territorial days. According to some who have made special research along educational lines, there is evidence of a school having been conducted in Dearborn county prior to 1802 and indications are that another school, near Charlestown, was operated as early as 1803.

The first institution of higher learning was Vincennes University, founded in 1807. This was founded, as the incorporating law states, "for the instruction of youth in the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, ancient and modern history, moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and the law of nature and nations." Its faculty was to be "a president and not exceeding four professors" qualified to teach the proposed academic branches, and the trustees were authorized to establish a "library of books and experimental apparatus," and to elect "when the progressed state of education demanded," professors of divinity, law and physics. They were further authorized to establish, when funds permitted, "an institution for the education of females," a grammar school "to be connected with and dependent upon the said university for the purpose of teaching the rudiments of the languages." Still further, the trustees were enjoined to use their utmost endeavors to induce Indians to send their children, to be maintained, clothed and educated at the expense of the institution. A feature of the incorporating act was the provision that, for the library and apparatus, "there shall be raised a sum not exceeding $20,000 by a lottery," to be managed by "five discreet persons."

The source of maintenance for this institution was a township of land, comprising 23,040 acres, that had been donated by the general government for a seat of learning. The "University" began, in 1810, as a grammar school only and question of its survival frequently arose. In 1823 it virtually ceased to exist, but fifteen years later was reorganized.

That the early settlers fully realized the importance of general education for the masses was indicated in their constant efforts at providing schooling in those precarious times, and in the inclusion, in the first constitution of the state, provision for the establishment of an adequate system of free public schools for the newly founded state. Encouragement to education was contained in the section which stated that "the General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientifical and agricultural improvement by allowing rewards and immunities for the promotion and improvement of arts, sciences, commerce, manufactures and natural history, and to countenance and encourage the principles of humanity, honesty, industry and morality." A further section states: "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all." Provision was also made for public county libraries, the funds for the same to be derived from the sales of town lots in county seats, not less than ten per cent. to be reserved from such sales.

The county Seminary Law of 1818, passed two years after Indiana became a state, was the first action toward fulfillment of the intent of this section of the state constitution. This established a seminary in each county, the public funds for which were to be derived as specified. How inadequate this fund was is shown by the fact that in 1825, Dearborn, one of the most populous counties, raised but $700, while only seven had in excess of $200 and eight had less than $50 each. Some of the seminaries became not only educational but social centers of considerable importance at that day. As schools, they were in some places mixed and ungraded.

In 1824 an act was passed to establish a general system of township schools. In most states the idea prevailed that public schools were to be for those who could not otherwise afford them, whereas the Indiana law was thoroughly democratic. By this law any three residents of a congressional township could call a meeting of the other residents to take steps in school organization by the election of three school trustees for the township. After taking the prescribed steps the inhabitants should "be a body corporate politic" in whom the sixteenth section of school land should be vested. The trustees as the agents of this corporation were to divide the township into districts and appoint for them sub-trustees who, by calling meetings in their respective districts, were to ascertain the public sentiment as to the establishment of public schools. Those districts that favored such establishment were called upon to build a schoolhouse, so much free labor being exacted of each freeholder. The length of term and questions of expenditure were also submitted to the voters. The moneys accruing to the township from the school lands were to be equitably divided among the various districts. The township trustees were to examine the teachers and grant licenses. Efficient teachers were scarce, and their contracts for teaching specified "what part of their wages should be in produce, when and where delivered, what part should be paid in money, and in what installments, and whether the teacher should be boarded among his employers."

While the schools were designated as "public", they were not free, the returns from the school lands being inadequate, and patrons usually had to pay for tuition, as in any private school. The school term was usually three months. The law remained in force until 1833, but as a matter of fact a large proportion of the townships in the organized counties made no attempt to establish schools. Failure of this initial effort at public school education gave impetus for the establishment of a large number of private schools, where for a small tuition pupils could receive an elementary education.

In 1840 the percentage of illiteracy was still large, it being estimated that more than 72,000 of the population could not read or write. The illiterates in 1840 were about one in seven of the adult population, and in 1850 the conditions, as to ratio, were not improved. "More than sixty per cent. of the state's children were not in school a single day for the year 1846-47," one historian states, and universal free education, maintained by taxes was as yet but a dream although the school fund in 1849 was estimated at $1,890,215.08. To the list of private schools of the academy, seminary and small-college class, more than thirty were added during the decade. In higher education the Catholics established the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, in 1842, and the Baptist school, established at Franklin, Johnson county, in 1837, became Franklin College in 1845.

Caleb Mills, a New Hampshire man and a graduate of Dartmouth College and Andover Theological Seminary, came to Crawfordsville in 1833 to take charge of the school that later became Wabash college. Thirteen years afterward he began a series of appeals to the legislatures and to the constitutional convention which extended over a period of six years. They became known as "messages" to the legislature by "One of the People," the identity of Mills being concealed under that signature. Presented as the gratuitous or volunteer messages of a layman on the one subject of education they appeared in the Indiana State Journal in 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, at the beginning of the legislative sessions of those years. Four letters to the members of the convention appeared in the Indiana Statesman in 1850, and the sixth and last "message" was laid on the desks of the legislators of 1852—the first to convene under the new constitution.

In these addresses Professor Mills dealt with the problem of illiteracy and what it meant to the state, dwelling upon facts that previous legislatures had ignored. "Shall we," he asked, "dig canals and build railroads to transport the products of our rich soil to market, and leave the intellect of the rising generation undeveloped and undisciplined? Is matter more valuable than mind? We have borrowed," he said, "millions for the physical improvement of our state, but we have not raised a dollar by ad valorem taxation to cultivate the minds of our children." He threshed out the question from every side and his persistence made an impression that was the beginning of a new educational order. The effect on Governor Whitcomb, indeed, was immediate, and following Mills' first address he spoke for the first time in his own message of the educational needs. "One of the People" was widely read and discussed, and by the time the last of the six appeals was laid before the legislature that body thought enough of it to order 5,000 copies printed for distribution.

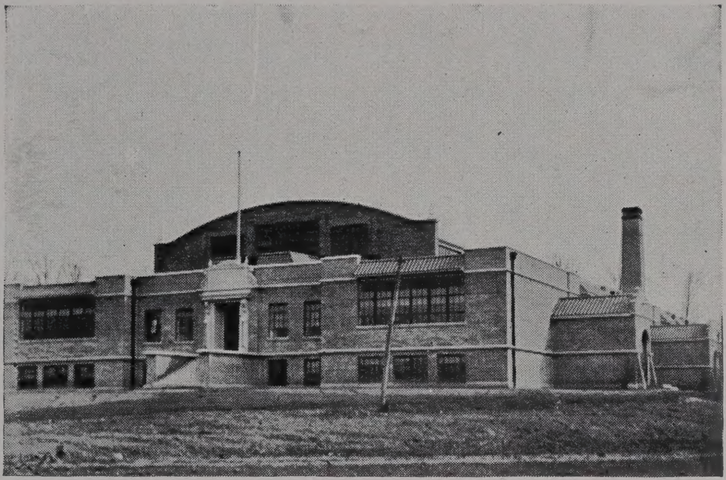
The six messages have been considered the basis of the Indiana system of schools. May 26, 1847, there was a school convention held at Indianapolis which was in session for three days. This was the first of a series of such meetings. A better law, finally, in 1849, found its way into the statute book. The feature of this law was that it authorized a direct tax levy for the support of public schools.

The free school principle was fixed in the new constitution by a provision that there should be "a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all." This was an immense advance gained by the advocates of free and universal education, and one step toward the "general and uniform system" was the further provision for election by the voters of the state of a state superintendent of public instruction as head of the whole educational plan.

The first legislature under the new constitution, that of 1852, passed a law that went a step farther in the direction of a uniform and efficient system. The law embodies the principle that the property of the state should educate the children of the state and that all the common schools should be open to pupils without charge. It provided for the consolidation and general management by the state of all the permanent school funds and for the better investment of the school funds. It also provided for the election of a state superintendent of public instruction and for the establishment of a state board of education.

The law was declared unconstitutional in 1855 and the detrimental effects of this adverse decision was felt for a dozen years, during which time a revival of private schools of various kinds was the educational salvation of the state. In 1867 another local tax law was passed and public sentiment, by this time, was so favorable to it that its constitutionality was not questioned until eighteen years later. In 1885 a test case was made in the Switzerland county circuit court and the law was declared valid.

In spite of Indiana's difficulties in securing for the masses the privileges of free education, her trials were not peculiar to her, and even during the difficulties, Indiana held a place well above the average for culture as well as elementary education.



A Typical Modern Consolidated School

School attendance is compulsory in Indiana for all children between the ages of six and sixteen. High schools, most of which are of standard grade, number nearly a thousand. The state maintains its own teacher training schools and requirements for public school teachers are high. Above the common schools and the high schools are Indiana University, which includes the state schools of liberal arts, law and medicine, and Purdue University, which includes the schools for agriculture and engineering. Forty other colleges, many of them denominational in character, supply higher education.

The Hoosier schoolmaster, who in the early days of statehood, was rather a picturesque figure in the community, the center of community life, although of sometimes questionable qualifications educationally, today has become a highly skilled professional man, specialized in his art by long and scientific training. He is scientific and efficient, typical of the age he represents.

As an indication of the extent of development of Indiana's higher education facilities, a sketch of the history of each of Indiana's state-operated schools is given.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY (BLOOMINGTON). More than 100 years ago, January 20, 1820, the Indiana pioneers founded an educational institution which was destined to become the forerunner of the great system of state universities which dominates western education today.

The Ordinance of 1787 had reserved public land for the maintenance of public schools. Later Congress, authorizing the formation of a state government for Indiana, set aside an entire township for a seminary of learning. The constitutional convention of 1816 accepted this provision and the General Assembly four years later took the first definite step toward the establishment of the Indiana Seminary which opened in May, 1824. Four years later it was raised to the dignity of a college and in 1838 the General Assembly gave the institution its present name, Indiana University.

The institution opened with one instructor, the Rev. Baynard R. Hall. Its curriculum was a simple one of Greek and Latin. Its student body numbered ten boys. The seminary added a preparatory school in 1829 and continued it until 1890 when the growth of high schools throughout the state made the preparatory school unnecessary. In 1867, the university became co-educational in all its departments and was one of the first of American institutions of higher learning to open its doors to women. Likewise it was one of the first educational institutions of the country to adopt the elective course of study.

In 1842 Indiana University established the school of law, its first professional school, and the first state university law school west of the Alleghenies. The summer term of the university began in 1890. The school of medicine was organized in 1903 and by 1908 had united with it all of the other schools of medicine in the state. The graduate school was organized in 1904. The school of education was established in 1908, the extension division in 1912. The school of commerce was provided in 1920, the school of music in 1921, the school of dentistry in 1925. The university system of hospitals was started about 15 years ago and includes the Long Hospital in 1924, the Coleman Hospital in 1927, and the Ball Residence for Nurses in 1928.

The university's full time faculty now numbers more than 200 members.

The university's physical plant now includes 33 buildings, as compared with the $2,400 brick building in the beginning. The present plant and its equipment have a physical valuation estimated at somewhat in excess of $6,000,000, half of which has been provided by private gifts. The University's plant will be expanded under a ten-year building program authorized by the legislature, which is expected to add approximately $3,500,00 to the plant valuation. The University's chief operating income is derived from legislative appropriation, which for the year 1930-31 amounted to $1,815,000.

The first president of Indiana University was Andrew Wylie, D. D., who served from 1829 to 1851. The other presidents in chronological succession were: Alfred Ryors, D. D., 1852; William Mitchell Daily, D. D., LL. D., 1853; John Hiram Lathrop, LL. D., 1859; Cyrus Nutt, D. D., LL. D., 1860; Lemuel Moss, D. D., 1875; David Starr Jordan, Ph. D., LL. D., 1884; John Merle Coulter, Ph. D., LL. D., 1891; Joseph Swain, M. S., LL. D., 1893; William Lowe Bryan, Ph. D., LL. D., 1902.

Indiana University grew up with the pioneers. In 1841 the institution had 38 students, in 1848, 115 students. By 1896 the enrollment was 879.

During the year 1928-29 a total of 14,826 students was registered, including 5,782 different students for the two semesters and summer term on the campus, and 9,044 different students in home study and correspondence classes conducted by the extension division.

The university's public service divisions in the same year reached a new high record in directly aiding 526,542 persons, according to consolidated reports from all of the institution's direct service divisions. This included health education programs for 144,000, hospital treatment for 9,786, social service care for 4,040, dental treatment for 7,986, parent-teacher work for 34,730, club study programs for 28,000, educational films and lantern slides for 250,000, package libraries to 48,000, monthly business reviews for thousands of Hoosier business men, 50 preliminary investigations and surveys of the state's natural resources by I. U. geologists, 2,157 determinations of minerals by geologists, 138 problems in applied science investigated for individuals and firms, 300 researches carried on in the field of education, 1,181 advanced students engaged in research work, and many statewide conferences and contests for educators and Indiana citizens generally.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY is a state institution. Its beginning is traced to the Morrill Act, passed by Congress and signed by President Lincoln in 1862. This measure provided for grants by the federal government of certain public lands in each state to help establish colleges or universities for the teaching of agriculture, science, and the mechanical arts. Thus, Purdue belongs to that influential group of distinctly American educational institutions known as the "Land Grant Colleges."

In 1869, John Purdue and other citizens of Chauncey, now West Lafayette, donated $200,000 and 100 acres of land for the purpose of establishing a university. The Indiana General Assembly accepted the gift, definitely locating the university in the town of Chauncey. In accepting the site and money, the legislators decreed that "the university should always bear the name and style of Purdue University," thus honoring the benefactor.

The first classes were conducted from March to June, 1874, several years being required to get the courses organized, three original buildings constructed, and the university actually under way. The first full academic year began September 16, 1874. The faculty numbered six and the student body 65.

From this meager beginning, Purdue University has grown until today it is recognized as one of the leaders among American educational institutions, ranking first in America in enrollment of engineering students (more than 2,600 in 1930).

There are now schools of mechanical, civil, electrical and chemical engineering, agriculture, home economics, pharmacy, science, and courses leading to degrees in physical education and industrial education.

The original gift of 100 acres and $200,000 has grown to approximately 10,000 acres and property valued above $6,000,000. Three original buildings have increased to more than 50 on the campus and adjoining farms. The large acreage of land includes 5,200 acres of valuable timber land in northern Michigan, a recent gift, and 1,500 acres in Minnesota, another gift made some years ago. Considerably more than half of the remaining 3,300 acres has been given the university by philanthropic and public spirited citizens who recognized the importance and value of research work in agriculture to the farming industry.

Many buildings and pieces of equipment in shops and laboratories and some fine live stock have come as gifts. Among the principal buildings made possible by benefactions from one source or another are the Memorial Union Building, the Memorial Gymnasium, the Ross-Ade athletic field and stadium, Eliza Fowler Hall, Smith Hall, the Mechanical Engineering Building, and the Draft Gear Testing Building.

Federal legislation over a period of years, starting in 1886, resulted in establishment of the Agricultural Experiment Station. For years this important part of the university has carried on its work with untold benefits to the farmers of the state. Through the medium of farmer's institutes, short courses, lectures, demonstrations by county agents and extension specialists, and various other means this new knowledge has been taken to Indiana farmers and homes until today the better methods as shown by the experiment station, have become common practice.

In 1917, the Engineering Experiment Station was established and in twelve years it has made some notable achievements in the field of industry. During the last year and a half, in line with policies and plans worked out by the president and the university trustees, the institution has been developing a research program which promises to make Purdue one of the most important centers of the nation for industrial knowledge. The research foundation is becoming a reality rapidly, with radio concerns, public utilities, fertilizer companies, packing concerns, and others establishing funds for scientific research undreamed of a few years ago. Engineering extension work, started in 1922, already has become an important factor in Indiana industry.

THE INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE began its work in the preparation of teachers January 6, 1870. The school was created by an act of the General Assembly approved December 20, 1865. The act did not, however, state where the institution should be located but it provided that it should be placed in that town or city of the state that should obligate itself to give the largest amount in cash or buildings and grounds to secure the school. It is a matter of interest to note that Terre Haute was the only city in the state which made an offer to secure the new school. The city of Terre Haute offered to give a tract of land near the heart of the city and $50,000 in cash and to obligate itself further to maintain forever one-half the necessary expense of keeping the buildings and grounds in repair. This offer was accepted.

With the growth of the school, a large modern training school was built on Mulberry Street. This practice school maintains all eight grades and a four-year commissioned high school and has every advantage to carry on the work of supervised teaching.

A few years later what is now known as North Hall was constructed which contained for a number of years the rapidly growing library and the expanding science departments. In 1910 the school dedicated its magnificent new library on Eagle Street which is the permanent home of the library now numbering over 111,000 volumes.

With the growing importance of the vocational work in the schools, a large building was erected and thoroughly equipped to carry forward the work in the industrial arts and home economics.

In 1917 the new Science Hall was completed containing the divisions of botany, zoology, physiology, agriculture, geography and geology, physics and chemistry.

In 1924 the school dedicated its new large residence hall for women, which has sufficient space to accommodate about 200.

In addition to these six large buildings constructed directly for educational work, the school has remodeled a large residence on Eagle Street, which served as a student building. A residence on Eagle Street has been fitted up as a practice house for students in the department of home economics where advanced students in this department may live for a certain period of time and become familiar in a practical way with the problems incidental to house planning and management.

In order to make the work in agriculture and botany as concrete and practical as possible the school owns a small farm about five miles south of the city. This tract of land is not only a farm but also a biological reservation where students in nature study and botany may become acquainted at first hand with plants growing in an undisturbed environment.

In March, 1928, the teachers college dedicated its new gymnasium. The construction was made possible by appropriations by the General Assembly, while the city of Terre Haute made an appropriation of $30,000 for the site on which the gymnasium stands. This new physical education building is modern in every way. In the addition to classrooms, storerooms, and locker rooms, it has two athletic floors. The main athletic floor is of ample proportions for all the indoor sports of the school and its concrete bleachers will accommodate, when filled, practically 3,000 spectators. The north side of this main room has a large stage which makes it possible to use this athletic floor for the general convocations of the school.

The Indiana State Teachers College is fortunately able to enjoy the advantages offered by the new municipal stadium which the city of Terre Haute recently completed at the cost of almost a half million dollars. The stadium is one of the very finest in the middle west and some of the inter-collegiate games of the school take place in it.

Paralleling the expansion of the material plant now representing an investment of two million dollars, the attendance of students has grown from an enrollment of twenty-three students who were present on the opening day in 1870 to an enrollment in 1928-1929 of 3,761 different students in residence and 2,578 students in extension courses, a total of 6,639 taking work of some kind. Since the school was organized and up to September, 1929, 82,519 different students have been in attendance and 5,691 have been graduated.

The growth of the school is further reflected in the increased faculty numbering over one hundred regular members. Fifteen different departments offer every phase of work required by law in the public schools.

With the rising requirements for teaching made by the State of Indiana, the conditions for admission were placed in 1907 at graduation from a commissioned high school or its equivalency. In 1928 the courses of the school were organized into a junior college, comprising the freshmen and sophomore years, and a senior college, comprising the juniors and seniors. With this organization a definite sequence of studies was established.

Perhaps the most important advance made by the teachers college in recent years was the establishment in 1927 of a graduate school offering graduate courses leading to first grade administrative licenses and offering to properly qualified students the opportunities of securing the master's degree in education.

When the school was organized in 1870 it was officially designated as the Indiana State Normal School. This was its official name until 1929 when the General Assembly changed the name of the institute to the Indiana State Teachers College.

BALL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE is located in Muncie. The college is located at the edge of the city on a tract of land consisting of about eighty acres, twenty of which are a natural forested area. In 1918 the Ball brothers of Muncie purchased the property on which the college is located and gave it to Muncie.

The $2,500,000 plant of the college includes the following eight buildings: Administration Building, Science Hall, Ball Gymnasium, Library and Assembly Hall, Forest Hall, Lucina Hall, Burris School, and a central heating plant. In the Burris School, a laboratory school building, which was completed this year, work in the kindergarten and the first nine grades was begun September 9, 1929. The main buildings, as well as the $1,000,000 Ball Memorial Hospital adjoining the campus, are of English Gothic architecture. Under the appropriation made by the 1927 Legislature, approximately $154,000 will be available annually for the next nine years for the construction of new buildings.

The Arboretum, a wooded area of fifteen acres, was recently landscaped by an expert from Cornell University. This botanical garden and bird preserve contains fifty varieties of native trees and thirty other varieties. Hundreds of flowering plants, many of them rare in the state, have been set out by students. Feeding stations for birds have been provided.

A well-equipped gymnasium, the largest in the state, furnishes opportunity for training men and women in every phase of physical education. The athletic field, completed last year, is modern in every way. It is equipped with a one-fourth mile track and with a 220-yard straightaway, twenty-five feet wide. This field is also equipped with twelve tennis courts, a woman's athletic field, a football field and a baseball diamond. The football field is equipped with flood lights so that games may be played at night.

Every attempt is made to aid students to choose the curriculum best adapted to their individual abilities and interests. In order to decrease the number of maladjustments, at the opening of the school year in the fall, freshmen are required to report to the campus two or three days earlier than the upper classmen, thus allowing for a brief period of orientation activities and for the administration of placement tests.

Numerous organizations on the campus, including thirteen sections of the girls' club and four men's clubs, provide opportunity for constructive social life. Departmental clubs stimulate interest in the special problems of the departments and provide social activities for groups having kindred interests. The Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. encourage student fellowship and participation in social service and religious life. Excellent opportunities are offered to students interested in dramatics, debating and journalism. The Booster's Club promotes college spirit in campus activities.

The music department sponsors a band of thirty-five pieces, an orchestra of thirty pieces, a Madrigal Club of thirty-five members, a college choir of mixed voices, and a men's glee club.

A series of lectures, concerts and plays is given during the year. Annual events on the campus include Home-coming Day, Mother's Day, Dad's Day, a Spring Music Festival, Flag Day, the Indiana State Commercial Contest and the Indiana State Better Speech Contest.

Unusual opportunity to enjoy works of art by European and American masters is offered students by the college art gallery, which is located in the Library Assembly building. Here, in addition to a small collection of pictures owned by the college, is an excellent loan collection of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Ball, consisting of paintings by old masters, a group of pictures by Indiana artists, and a collection of rare French ivories. From time to time the gallery also houses other loan exhibits of note.

Annual field trips have included trips to New England, to Yellowstone Park, to Rocky Mountain National Park, and to points of interest in Indiana.

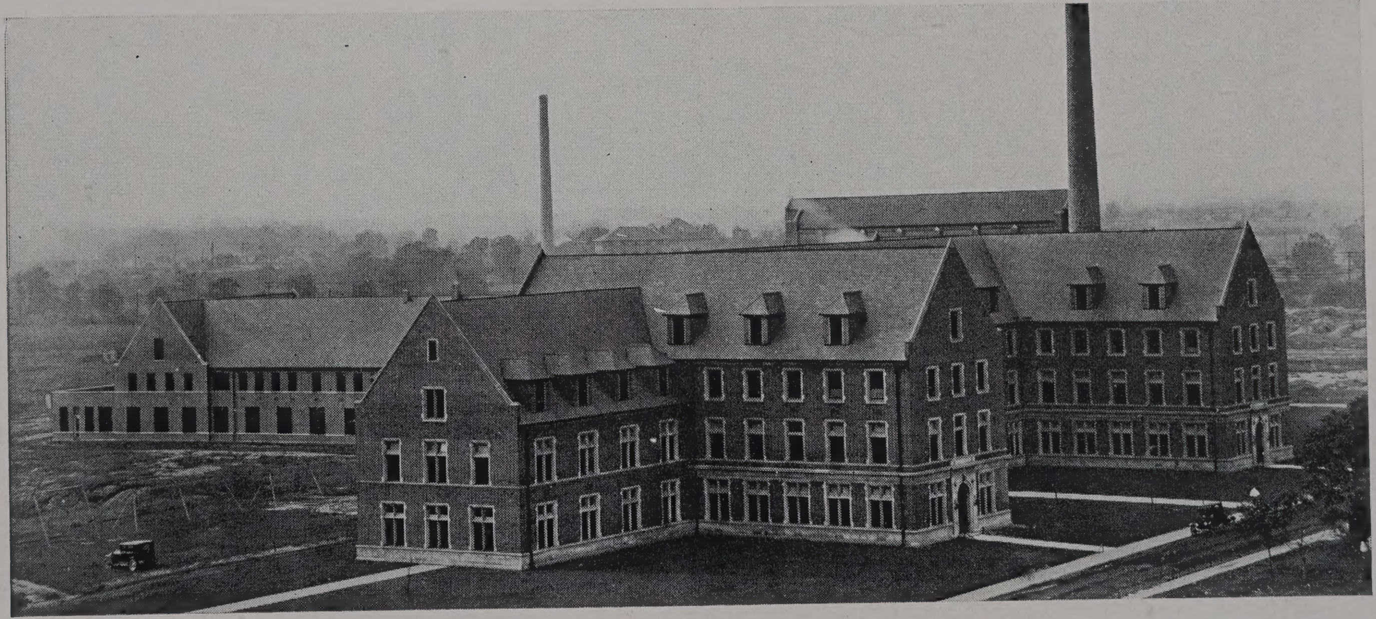
Ball State Teachers College has had four presidents. At the time of the opening of the college it was part of the Indiana State Normal School and Dr. William Wood Parsons, then president of the branch at Terre Haute, also became president of this division. On October 1, 1921, Linnaeus Neal Hines succeeded Dr. Parsons as president of both schools and served in that capacity until December 1, 1924, when Benjamin J. Burris became president of Ball State Teachers College. After the death of President Burris in April, 1927, L. A. Pittenger was elected president of the college.

The increase in the size of the student body since the opening of the college in 1918 has demanded not only a rapid expansion in the physical plant but also frequent additions to the faculty. Every effort has been made to secure for each of the twelve departments an instructional staff of genuine ability, of superior training and of high educational ideals. The present faculty and administration were trained in eighty-five different colleges and universities, representing every section of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and five foreign countries. This corps is keenly alert to the importance of the many contributions which research is steadily making to educational science and is earnestly engaged in the attempt to adapt such principles to the training of teachers for the public schools.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The Indiana University School of Medicine is one of the few schools of this country which has its own hospitals for this purpose. The Robert W. Long Hospital, a general hospital made possible by the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Long of Indianapolis, was opened as a unit of the Medical Center in 1914. The James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Hospital for Children, made possible through popular subscriptions of about 30,000 donors, was added as a memorial to the Hoosier poet in 1924. The latest of the Indiana University hospitals is the William H. Coleman Hospital for Women opened in October, 1927. It was presented by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coleman, of Indianapolis, as a memorial to their daughter, Suemma Coleman Atkins.

In addition to these teaching hospitals, the State University has affiliations with the Bobbs and Free City Dispensary, the City Hospital and the Central State Hospital for the Insane. This means that Indiana University's medical students have access annually to 88,000 hospital patients as part of the student's training for the maintenance of Hoosier health.

Most of these students do not quit, however, upon graduation from the medical school. They usually spend at least one year in the various



The James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children hospitals and dispensaries of the state where 85 positions as resident physicians are open to them. Out of the 92 medical school graduates in 1928, only six went directly into the practice of medicine, and 26 obtained positions by competitive examination as internes in leading hospitals outside the state from New York to San Francisco and from Detroit to Havana.

The professional medical course is of four years' duration, the first of which is given at Bloomington and the last three at Indianapolis. Two years of pre-medical training are required. The six-year course carries with it the B. S. and M. D. degrees and by the addition of another year of study the student may obtain the A. B. and M. D. degrees. The Indiana University School of Medicine has been rated in Class A since the first classification in 1905.

The training school for nurses is a part of the school of medicine and one of the very few training schools in this country which is an integral part of a university. The curriculum of the training school for nurses covers three years. A combined liberal arts-nursing course enables the student to obtain her diploma as graduate nurse and her bachelor's degree in five years and four months.

The school is housed in the new $500,000 Ball Residence for Nurses, gift of the Ball family of Muncie. The building is thoroughly modern, furnishings are comfortable and it contains well-equipped offices, lecture rooms, laboratories and gymnasium, with reception rooms and living quarters for 165 nurses.

Training courses in social service are offered in connection with the medical school, with an enrollment of 69 in the school year of 1928-1929.

THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, which became affiliated with Indiana University by legislative enactment in 1925, is a practical school, designed and conducted for the earnest student who is really desirous of obtaining a thorough, theoretical and practical training in the science and art of dental surgery. In location, equipment, facilities for teaching, laboratory work, amount and quality of clinical material presented and in low living expenses, the new Indiana University School of Dentistry offers excellent opportunities. The course, as in all standard dental schools, is a five-year course, the first of which is given at Bloomington or in some other institution of recognized standing, and the last four years at Indianapolis.

Combined enrollment in Indiana University's health divisions at Indianapolis for the year 1928-1929 was 791 students, including 332 in medicine, 213 in nursing, 177 in dentistry and 69 in social service.

Valuation of the physical plant of the Indiana University medical center is approximately $3,000,000 including $500,000 for the Ball Residence, $200,000 for the Long Hospital, $350,000 for the Coleman Hospital, $250,000 for the Medical School, $42,500 for the Dental School equipment and $1,650,000 for the Riley Hospital.

The medical center at Indianapolis is located on a tract of approximately 40 acres at 1040 West Michigan Street.

At present the Dental School is housed in the building of the old Indiana Dental College at 635 North Pennsylvania Street. It is leased for the present. Building plans call for the erection of a new dental school structure on the grounds of the medical center on West Michigan Street.

"The Old
Swimmin'-Hole"
Immortalized
by Riley

Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! whare the crick so still and deep
Looked like a baby-river that was laying half asleep,
And the gurgle of the worter round the drift jest below
Sounded like the laugh of something we onc't ust to know
Before we could remember anything but the eyes
Of the angels lookin' out as we left Paradise;
But the merry days of youth is beyond our controle,
And it's hard to part forever with the old swimmin'-hole.

Riley's
Home, on
Lockerbie
Street,
Indianapolis

CHAPTER VII.

HOOSIER CULTURE

There's something about the Hoosier soil and atmosphere and ancestry which has been productive of exceptional art in literature, in painting, in architecture, in music, in the professions. Seek to define that something if you will. You will find it elusive; as difficult of definition, perhaps, as it would be to measure the spirit of the immortal James Whitcomb Riley with a surveyor's transit. It is here, in abundance; but what it is and how it operates to produce a Riley, a Wallace, a Tarkington, a George Ade, a Gene Stratton Porter, is beyond us. Perhaps these hills and plains and forests and streams of Indiana, from time immemorial, have been a favored habitation of the muses. Who will say?

From the earliest days, the pioneers, poets and story tellers of Indiana have woven their experiences into song and homespun tales. John Finley, whose *Hoosier's Nest* is a delightfully humorous picture of a pioneer homestead, and Sarah T. Bolton, who inspired many men and women by her cheery philosophy, are two interesting representatives of that earlier period of Hoosier literature.

From 1870, however, when Edward Eggleston put Indiana on the literary map with the first of his remarkable series of pictures of pioneer life that became classics, the state has produced many men and women whose work has placed them undoubtedly in the Hall of Fame. There was the incomparable James Whitcomb Riley, interpreter of the universal child heart; Maurice Thompson, with his pictures of bygone days of romance; Lew Wallace, who made the olden days live in his heroic romances; Charles Major, who could charm with the tales of Tudor England or bears of Blue River; Gene Stratton Porter, who opened our eyes to the beauty of woods and streams; Meredith Nicholson, versatile poet, novelist and critic; George Ade, slangy philosopher and playwright; Kin Hubbard, whose delicious creation, Abe Martin, added a distinct chapter to American humor; Booth Tarkington, exquisite artist and remarkable craftsman; Albert J. Beveridge, a statesman and author of the *Life of John Marshall*. A study of the life and works of such luminaries as these is a comprehensive study of some of the best in all literature, and would require volumes to adequately comprehend. In this brief volume, we can but give a general appreciation of their work together with some detached facts about their lives and writings.

James Whitcomb Riley was born in Greenfield. His father was a lawyer, but Riley's attempts to follow the profession were futile, for he forgot the law as soon as he learned it, and he became, instead, a wandering actor, musician and sign painter. He served on the Indianapolis Journal, in which he published his earliest verse, first becoming known to the public by the pen name of Benjamin F. Johnson, of Boone. Later he settled in Greenfield, where he engaged in literary work, both in writing and as a public reader. Indianapolis later claimed him as a resident and his home, on Lockerbie street, became a shrine. He used the Hoosier dialect and pure English alternately, and because of his intimate knowledge of rural life and manners he succeeded in lending to his work a tenderness, sincerity and simple humor that place him in the front rank of American authors who have remained content to touch only on themes dealing with homely country life. He was the poet of childhood and produced many juvenile verses distinguished for their quaintness and originality. His works include *The Old Swimmin'-Hole and 'Leven More Poems, Afterwhiles, Old-Fashioned Roses, Pipes o' Pan, Rhymes of Childhood, An Old Sweetheart of Mine, Green Fields and Running Brooks, Morning, The Little Orphant Annie Book* and *Old Schoolday Romances.*

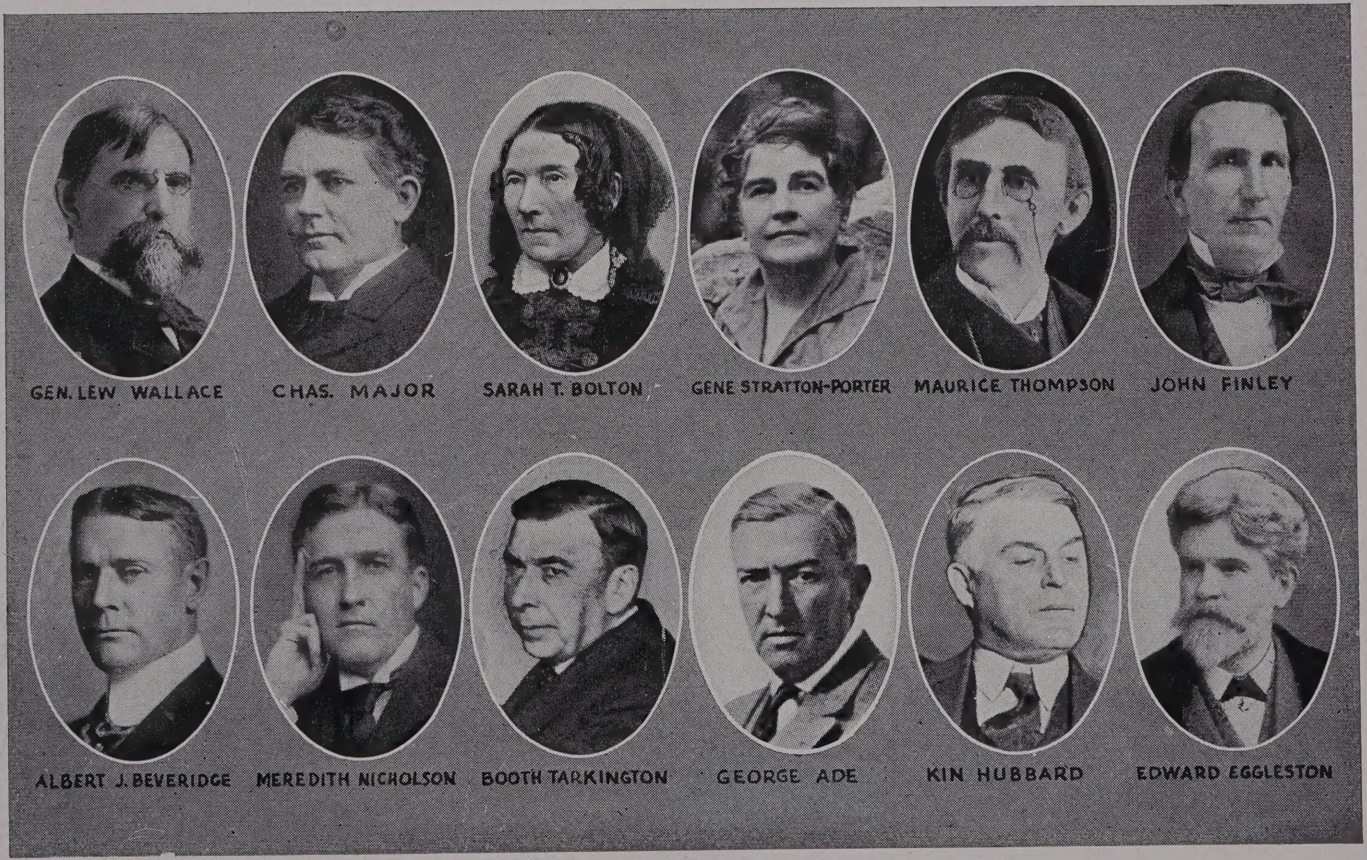
Lew Wallace was born in Brookville. He studied law and practiced in Crawfordsville, meanwhile serving in the Mexican War and belonging to the Indiana State Legislature for the term beginning 1848. When the Civil War broke out he was made colonel of an Indiana regiment, soon became brigadier general of volunteers and, for leading a division at the siege and capture of Fort Donaldson, was made a major general in 1862. In 1878 he became governor of New Mexico and from 1881 to 1885 he was United States minister to Turkey. He wrote *Ben Hur, The Fair God, The Prince of India* and *The Boyhood of Christ. Ben Hur*, a story of Palestine and Rome in the time of Christ, has always been very popular and has been dramatized with great success.

Charles Major was born in Indianapolis. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1875, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and engaged in practicing law in Shelbyville. In 1885-6 he was a member of the Indiana State Legislature. His historical novel of the days of Henry VIII, *When Knighthood Was in Flower*, published in 1898, became at once popular, and was very successfully dramatized. It was followed by *Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall, A Forest Hearth, A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburg, The Little King* and *The Touchstone of Fortune.*

Gene Stratton-Porter, born in 1868, was married in 1886 to Charles D. Porter. She served as camera editor of *Recreation*, was on the staff of *Outing* and for several years was a specialist in natural history photography on the *Photographic Times Annual Almanac.* She wrote and illustrated *The Song of The Cardinal, Freckles, A Girl of the Limberlost, At the Foot of the Rainbow, Birds of the Bible, Music of the Wild*, and *The Harvester.*

James Maurice Thompson, novelist, poet, journalist, was born at Fairfield, Ind. His father was a Georgia planter and a part of his education was received under private tutors. He served in the Confederate army and after the war became a civil engineer and practiced law in Crawfordsville, Ind. In 1879 he was elected to the state legislature, and was state geologist from 1885 to 1889. He joined the editorial staff of *The Independent*, after his removal to New York, in 1890. He was well versed in French literature, interesting in conversation and a lover of nature. His writings possess notable impressionistic touches. They include *Hoosier Mosaics, A Tallahassee Girl, Witchery of Archery, Boys' Book of Sport, A Fortnight of Folly, Alice of Old Vincennes, King of Honey Island, My Winter Garden, At Love's Extremes, Sweetheart Manette* and *Milly.*

Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, was born in Ohio, but received his education at DePauw University, being graduated in 1885. He studied law and after being admitted to the bar, he practiced law in Indianapolis. He served as United States Senator from Indiana from 1899 to 1911. In 1914 he was the candidate of the Progressive party for governor of Indiana and in 1922 he was the Republican nominee. He was not only noted as a statesman and orator, but as an author. His


GEN. LEW WALLACE
CHAS. MAJOR
SARAH T. BOLTON
GENE STRATTON-PORTER
MAURICE THOMPSON
JOHN FINLEY
ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE
MEREDITH NICHOLSON
BOOTH TARKINGTON
GEORGE ADE
KIN HUBBARD
EDWARD EGGLESTON

Group of Prominent Literary Hoosiers

best known work is his *Life of John Marshall* in four volumes. At the time of his death, in 1927, he was working on a life of Lincoln, on which he expected to spend five years. He had completed it to the year, 1859.

Booth Tarkington was born in Indianapolis and educated at Exeter Academy and Purdue and Princeton Universities. His literary work began at Princeton, where he helped revive the *Tiger*. After leaving the university, he wrote fiction for some time with no acceptances; but the publication of his novel, *The Gentleman from Indiana,* (1899) was an opening wedge, and its successor, *Monsieur Beaucaire,* established his reputation. Tarkington occupies a unique place in American literature. He is a close student of the national character of the United States, and most of his novels are based on the personalities of its citizens; but unlike most realists in fiction, he preserves a cheerful optimism concerning the trend of the times. He recognizes that humanity is not logical, but feels that its weaknesses are rather matters for sympathetic humor than a cause for despair. He does not share the distaste of some of his contemporaries for big business and the Rotary Club. A diverting phase of his writing is found in his studies of boyhood, *(Penrod, Seventeen)*, which, whatever the soundness of their psychology, are unqestionably mirth-provoking. Tarkington's fiction includes the novels, *Alice Adams, The Conquest of Canaan, Seventeen, The Midlaner*, and *The Plutocrat,* and such short story collections as *Women* and *Penrod and Sam.* His plays have been popular successes.

George Ade was born at Kentland, Ind. He was graduated at Purdue University in 1887, worked on newspapers in Lafayette, and in 1890 went to Chicago, where he was on the staff of the *Chicago Record* for ten years. During most of that time he conducted a story department. He has published about fifteen volumes, among them *Artie, Pink Marsh, Doc Horne, Fables in Slang, In Babel,* and *The Slim Princess.* He has written twelve plays, the best known being *The College Widow, The County Chairman,* and *Father and the Boys.* He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Edward Eggleston was born in Vevay. He was a Methodist minister. He edited the *Little Corporal*, the Chicago *Sunday School Teacher*, the New York *Independent* and *Hearth and Home.* After 1879 he devoted all his time to writing. He is noted especially for his *Hoosier Schoolmaster. The Household History of the United States, The Hoosier Schoolboy, The Circuit Rider,* and *The Graysons* are others of his work.

The fine arts have had an extraordinary development in Indiana during the past thirty years. A stimulus was given to this development by the formation of art associations in all parts of the state. Some of these are among the best in the country. The Indianapolis Art Association was organized in 1883, in 1902 it became the John Herron Art Institute. There is a well developed school of art in connection with the institute, an art library, and extensive and increasing collections of paintings, sculpture, prints, etc. Many exhibitions are shown during the year, lecture courses are maintained, and other educational activities carried on. A society known as "The Friends of American Art" contributes to the permanent collection and a loan exhibit of the Frank C. Ball collection of foreign paintings, containing examples from Tintoretto, Claude Lorraine, and other masters, has long been contained in the gallery.

Some fifty other art associations have been organized throughout the state, many of them of long standing, holding exhibitions and owning permanent collections. The work of the Art Association of Richmond is outstanding. A public art gallery has been established with a large permanent collection of paintings, sculpture, prints and decorative arts; classes in painting are conducted and more than a dozen current exhibitions are given each year. Largely as a result of these activities, a school of Richmond painters has grown up, twenty-seven of whom showed creditable work at a recent exhibition in the gallery. Many of these painters have organized a "Palette Club" and are exhibiting and selling their pictures.

Many of the art associations in the state were started as the result of the traveling exhibits of paintings of Eastern, and later of Indiana artists, arranged and shown annually since 1903 in the larger cities by the director of The Richmond Art Association.

As early as 1895, the work of five Indianians called "The Hoosier Group," William Forsyth, J. Ottis Adams, T. C. Steele, Otto Stark, and R. B. Gruelle was well known throughout the country as well as the work of J. E. Bundy who has now a national reputation. Other native painters who have reached special distinction are William M. Chase, Wayman Adams, Daniel Garber, Victor Higgins, Eugene Savage, and in sculpture, Janet Scudder, and Caroline Peddle Ball. The work of two hundred native or resident Indiana artists was accepted as satisfactory at a Hoosier Salon held in Chicago. In the number of her citizens interested in painting, Indiana stands in a front rank among American states.

CHAPTER VIII.

HOOSIERS IN WAR

As it was said of the Father of His Country that he was first in war, first in peace, so it is with Indiana. The Hoosier state not only has an enviable position in the peaceful pursuits of industry, education, the arts, religion, but it is of record that in every war in which the United States has been engaged, Indiana has led the list of states in numbers of volunteers who promptly answered the call to the colors. Perhaps the very love of home which has so characterized the people of this state during her intervals of peace, has found expression in wartime, in an intense national patriotism and loyalty in defense of these homes.

The early Hoosiers were ever on the alert against the constantly present danger of attack by the Indians, and much of the history of Indiana Territory as well as considerable portion of the early history as a state is a record of defense of the pioneer communities against Indian attack.

The first white settlement was at Vincennes, in 1724, made by the French. For half a century this was the only white settlement within the limits of Indiana. Legally the territory came under British control with the peace of 1763, but actually the British did not occupy Vincennes until about 1777, then only to lose it to George Rogers Clark and his Virginians, in July, 1778. Colonel Hamilton, British commander at Detroit, recovered Vincennes in December, but Clark surprised him and regained it in February, 1779, by this action bringing the Northwest Territory, including the territory now called Indiana under strictly American control. Clark's conquest of the Northwest Territory was of real value to the United States, for in the peace conferences following the Revolutionary War, it was a determining factor in the colonies' claim to the land between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi River.

Maltreatment of the Indians by the white settlers and especially by the traders, created in the Indian resentment which, while tribes did not often show tendency to war against the whites as a whole, made an ever present danger. This danger was present in the form of possible alliance of the Indians with any foe of the settlers. From the time o Clark's expedition against Vincennes to the close of the war of 1812 there was a constant threat of Indian retaliation against mistreatment.

Governor Harrison has testified to the abuses they suffered. "Their people", he affirmed, "have been killed, their lands settled on, their game wantonly destroyed and their young men made drunk and cheated of the peltries which formerly procured them necessary articles of clothing, arms and ammunition to hunt with." "The frontiersman," he said, "thought the killing of an Indian meritorious," and he cited instances of Indian murders that went unpunished. While they bore this, as he said, with patience, and at that time showed no disposition for war, he feared their ready alliance with any enemy the United States might have.

When Indiana Territory was created the aboriginal population was estimated at one hundred thousand. The tribes consisted mainly of the Miami Confederacy, the Potawatomis and the Delawares. At the Greenville treaty of 1795, the Miamis, through Little Turtle, their spokesman, claimed to have held from "time immemorial" a large territory that included all of Indiana. Such other tribes as occupied any part of that region seem to have done so by sufferance of the Miamis. What was known as the "Miami federation," as represented here, consisted of the Twightwees, or Miamis proper, the Ouiatanons or Weas, the Eel Rivers and the Piankeshaws. Their towns were mostly along the Wabash, from the site of Fort Wayne to Vincennes. The Potawatomis occupied that part of the state lying north and northwest of the Miami country, as far eastward as the head waters of the Tippecanoe and Eel rivers, and the Delawares had the White river valley, their most eastern town standing where Muncie now is. Kickapoos, Shawnees, Winnebagos and Wyandottes or Hurons had towns in the Miami country. The south part of the territory east of the Wabash is said to have been common hunting ground.

During the first decade of Indiana Territory, the United States government was nominally at peace with the Indians north of the Ohio. However, straggling chronicles we have of attacks and reprisals between the frontiersmen and savages. There was the deep-seated feeling that the government was exercising the merciless power of a dominant race. In the policy of the government it was a foregone conclusion that the white man was to possess the land—the boundaries of future States were established before any of it had been purchased; and when the time came he bought pretty much on his own terms. There existed in connection with the land purchases an undercurrent of dissatisfaction that played its part in making the early years a danger period; and the further fact that hunters, invading the Indian lands in search of pelts, had almost exterminated the larger game, kept the young men of the tribes on the verge of warfare.

A factor in our Indian troubles was the influence of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, known as the "Prophet". These two Indians first appeared in Indiana history in 1805, among the Delawares on White river, where the Prophet fomented a witchcraft craze which resulted in the murder of several victims accused by him, and which had somewhat the complexion of a crusade of vengeance against those who were friendly to the whites and who had sanctioned the sales of land. In 1808 the two appeared among the Potawatomis and established themselves at the mouth of Tippecanoe river a few miles above the site of Lafayette. Here they drew about them Indians of various tribes and the place became known as the Prophet's Town.

Tecumseh was one of the most notable Indians of history. The effort of his life was to stop the host of the white invaders, and to this end he worked to federate the red tribes and thus create a power that could hope to stem the oncoming tide. He took a bold and consistent stand against the selling of lands to the United States government.

Tecumseh went on a tour among the tribes to spread his doctrine of Indian federation and during his absence the decisive battle of Tippecanoe was fought, ending his dreams of a successful resistance. When the war of 1812 broke out he joined the British and was killed in the battle of the Thames.

The battle of Tippecanoe was the second most important battle that ever occurred on Indiana soil. Trouble became more acute after the purchase of a large tract in 1809. Serious hostility was brewing among the tribes, with the Prophet's Town as source and center. Governor Harrison repeatedly sent messengers not only to the Tippecanoe town but to other villages of the various tribes to promote amity but the raids continued until, on July 31, 1811, the citizens of Knox county, at a public meeting, declared that there could be no safety until the Prophet's combination was broken up by decisive measures. Harrison shared the belief that a vigorous threat, backed by an actual show of power, was the only remedy, and the outcome was the mobilizing of a little army of about nine hundred men consisting of United States troops and Indiana militia with about sixty volunteers from Kentucky. The purpose of this force was to awe the tribesmen into compliance with demands that had been made upon them.

The expedition left Vincennes September 26, 1811, and on October 3 reached a favorable spot for the proposed post, on the high ground above the site of Terre Haute. Here the force remained until the last of the month, building the fort. They resumed the march, arriving at Tippecanoe on November 6. Indian messengers met the whites for a parley and Harrison was directed by them to a camping place where wood and water were procurable. Here the army encamped, expecting the conference on the morrow, but prudently, the men slept on their arms, prepared to meet any contingency. Before daylight an attack was made by a large body of Indians. The conflict lasted from about a quarter past four till daylight and only desperate fighting saved the army from massacre. When the Indians were driven from the field, the whites found that thirty-seven of their number were slain and a hundred and fifty-one of them wounded. How many Indians were engaged is not known, but they have been estimated at eight hundred. Their loss exceeded that of the whites, as thirty-eight were found dead and others were carried off. The defeated savages abandoned their town and the victors burned it to the ground.

The battle of Tippecanoe effectually checked the political plans of Tecumseh and destroyed the dangerous influence of the Prophet. It made for Governor Harrison a military reputation which opened the way to conspicuous service in the war of 1812 and which as late as 1840 carried him to the presidential chair of the United States.

England had never reconciled herself to the occupancy by the Americans of the territory wrung from her by George Rogers Clark, and it is an established charge in our histories that the Indians of the northwest received their arms and ammunition from England and were secretly backed up in their hostilities. When America and England declared war in June, 1812, England found allies among the red people. That summer there was little hostile demonstration, but during that time English successes emboldened the tribes and in early September there occurred in two places one of the fiercest assaults and the worst massacre in the history of the State.

The assault mentioned was that on Fort Harrison on the fourth of September, 1812. This post was commanded by Captain Zachary Taylor and garrisoned by a small force of not more than ten or fifteen able-bodied men. On the 4th the commandant had warning of the proximity of Indians and so, fortunately, was on his guard. Nevertheless one of about 600 warriors that quietly surrounded the fort that night, managed, under the cover of darkness, to drag himself to the walls of one of the buildings with a bundle of combustibles on his shoulders and the first intimation the sentinels had of an attack was when the walls were ablaze. The barracks caught fire and not only the women and children, of whom they were nine, but the men themselves were thrown into panic and despair. Taylor's presence of mind saved the situation. He saw that by throwing off the roof of the barracks building and saturating the walls with water the flames could be combated with promise of success, and when he ordered the men to this task they fell to with a will, led by a Doctor Clark, the post surgeon, though a galling fire was directed upon them by the skulking savages from the woods. At this hazardous work one man was killed and two wounded, but the blaze was subdued and a barricade of pickets put up across the gap in the stockade caused by the fire. Meanwhile the rest of the garrison, by the glare of the flames, were pouring their fire into such of the Indians as dared venture into the open, and thus managed to hold them off until daylight, when the besiegers withdrew, driving with them quantities of live stock.

Despite the seemingly overwhelming force of the assailants Taylor lost only three men, besides two or three wounded. The Indians who made the attack were supposed to have been Potawatomis, Kickapoos, Winnebagos and Miamis.

When word of the assault traveled to Vincennes troops were sent and the place reinforced, but the Indians never returned.

Almost simultaneous with the Fort Harrison attack occurred the "Pigeon Roost" massacre in what is now Scott county. This settlement was separated from any other by several miles. On the third of September, 1812, this settlement was attacked by a band of about a dozen marauders, said to have been Shawnees, who, scouring the locality and going from cabin to cabin, murdered within a space of an hour, twenty-two persons, sixteen of them being children and five of them women. Prior to this general killing, two men were shot in the woods. Most of the cabin homes were burned down.

After the attack on Fort Harrison and the Pigeon Roost Massacre there were several offensive campaigns directed against the hostile tribes of northern Indiana. Before the two events mentioned about five hundred warriors surrounded Fort Wayne, which was garrisoned with something less than a hundred men, under a Captain Rhea. The Indians laid siege to the place aided by some British. Meanwhile General Harrison, who was advancing northward with an army of more than a thousand men reached Fort Wayne on September 12, raising the siege.

The most notable expetition of this period as estimated by results was that of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell with about six hundred mounted men against the Miami villages on the Mississinewa river. This campaign was conducted, virtually, in the heart of winter, the troops moving from Dayton, Ohio, on December 14, 1812. After three days of hard riding one of the villages was surprised, eight warriors killed, forty-two prisoners taken and the place burned. Following this three other villages were destroyed. A counter attack was beaten off. After an hour's engagement the assailants drew off, leaving fifteen of their dead on the ground and, probably, carrying others off with them. Of the whites, eight were killed and forty-two wounded. This engagement, known as the Battle of The Mississinewa, occurred within the bounds of the present Grant county, on the bank of the Mississinewa river, about a mile from the village of Jalapa.

During the earlier part of the war the Delaware Indians on White river professed to be friendly to the United States, and were so regarded, but in the numerous forays made against the settlers in 1813 there was evidence that this tribe at least harbored hostile bands. In March of 1813 John Tipton, then in command of militia that was guarding the frontier of Harrison and Clark counties, pursued a party of marauders that had killed one man and wounded three others near Vallonia, Jackson county. At an island on the Driftwood river he overhauled the band and after a "smart skirmish" killed one and routed the rest.

In June of that year a force of about one hundred and thirty-seven mounted men under Col. Joseph Bartholomew rode to the Delaware towns to discover and surprise, if possible, hostile Indians who, it was believed, operated from there. By Bartholomew's report these towns all seem to have been deserted and three of them had been already burned, though why or by whom is not recorded.

Following hard upon Bartholomew's raid a much larger force under Col. William Russell circled the Indian country with an expedition covering upward of five hundred miles. Russell started from Vallonia, as did Bartholomew the month before, with five hundred seventy-three men and his route took in the Delaware towns on White river, the Mississinewa towns, and all those on the Wabash below the Mississinewa, bringing up at Fort Harrison, on the northwestern frontier. No encounters are spoken of in Colonel Russell's report of this long march.

Colonel Russell's expedition was the last one against the Indians. These drastic visitations of vengeance reduced the victims of them to destitution and starvation, and when a series of American successes, culminating in the defeat of the British and Indians in the battle of the Thames, still further discouraged them, they were ready to sue for peace on pretty much any terms. In January of 1814 something like a thousand starving Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for food and ammunition for hunting, from the government; these were soon followed by the Potawatomies, and the United States was in a position to dictate terms, so far, at least, as the Indiana tribes were concerned.

Indiana's disposition of her Indian difficulties concluded the story of Indiana as a battleground, with the exception of brief raids during the Civil War. In each of the wars in which the United States has participated, Indiana has contributed liberally of her men and resources. Her feats of valor are signalized in the erection of numerous outstanding monuments.

Indiana's State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was built by popular subscription as an everlasting shrine to all Hoosiers, who made the supreme sacrifice in the wars before the World War. This monument was begun in 1887 and dedicated in 1901 at a cost of $600,000.

The monument is recognized as a wonderful piece of architectural and sculptural art. It ranks second in height to the famous Washington monument. Including the foundation, it measures 314 feet, 6 inches, and from the street level, 284 feet, 6 inches. From the balcony near the top a panoramic view of the city can be had.

The beautiful statuary at the base includes two of the largest ever carved out of stone, the one on the east representing War, the one on the west, Peace; on the south are two heroic statutes—one represents an infantry and the other a calvary scout; on the north are the figures representing an artilleryman and a sailor. Tablets over the north and south entrances give the number of men enlisted from Indiana in the Mexican, Civil and Spanish American Wars, also the casualties suffered. On the summit of the monument is a colossal figure of Victory, 38 feet in height.

Cascades of flowing water beneath the statuary form large pools on the east and west and over these cascades flow 7,000 gallons of water per minute. Eight immense candelabra with many arc and incandescent lights and eight strong flood lights illuminate the monument most beautifully.

Bronze statutes of Governor Oliver P. Morton, Governor James Whitcomb, General William Harrison, the three war Governors, and General George Rogers Clark, conqueror of the old Northwest, stand on the four segments between the pools and the steps. Advantageously arranged in the basement of the monument are many interesting relics and pictures of the past wars.

Indiana's World War Memorial was created by an act of the special session of the General Assembly in 1920 and located in the heart of its capital city. It is the finest and most extensive memorial of its kind in the world. This memorial is a plaza five blocks long and one block wide containing handsome buildings, parkways and open plazas.

Standing on a base about two hundred thirty feet wide and four hundred feet long and rising to a height of two hundred ten feet above the street, located in the block north of University Square, is the main building of the Memorial Plaza. This magnificient structure, built of selected Indiana limestone, is the result of a long, artistic study of plans and models by its architects. In the base of this building on the first floor will be found four large rooms, besides large halls and corridors and in the center an auditorium, which will have a seating capacity of about six hundred persons. The rooms will be used for the permanent offices of the Board of Trustees, the Indiana Historical Society and meeting places for patriotic organizations. The halls and corridors as well as those in the basement will make admirable space for display of historical and war relics.

In the tower will be found a room about sixty feet square with a ceiling almost one hundred ten feet high and sixteen columns sixty feet in height. This room when finished in colored marble will be a Shrine to the Flag.

In the center of this room will be an altar above which will be suspended the National Emblem and above it will shine the Star of Destiny. The colorings and bas-relief work on the walls in the finishing of this room have been studied by its designers for four years.

On a base of Cold Springs pink granite in the middle of the south approach steps to the Memorial Shrine is to be found Henry Hering's Pro Patria. This large statue is almost twenty-four feet from its base to the tip of the flag staff and weighs approximately seven tons.

Pro Patria (for country) this gallant, inspiring youth, lovingly enfolded by the American Flag, suggests to the coming generations, after all those who lived and participated in the World War have passed on to the Great Beyond, that love of country, love of liberty and the spirit of sacrifice for the preservation of our ideals may not die but may carry on as the guiding motives of our national life. Mr. Hering says: "I have attempted to embody in this memorial the spirit rather than the material concept of the soldier—to give the figure an expression of all there is in humanity of aspiration, valor, renunciation, and the perpetuation of the memory of the patriot fighting for the right. I include peace also, for the left hand raised in exultation also may snatch the olive branch."

This virile figure in bronze will be for those who served, fought and lived, an incentive to reconsecrate themselves to the duties of state and to the youth to come, a symbol and inspiration for a constant consecration to the responsibilities of good and loyal citizenship.

At an elevation of about one hundred fifty feet above the street level, above the six large columns between the large windows on the four sides of the tower of the Memorial Shrine, stand six heroic figures.

The designs of the architects called for the expression of aspiration in carrying out the verticality of the massive columns. This has been accomplished in the six allegorical figures, the work also of Henry Hering, the sculptor. It is believed by several artists and architects that a new era in attic sculpturing has been attained in these figures. Instead of showing them with their own silhouettes they have been supplemented with backgrounds which assist in carrying up the lines of the columns which insures continuity of mass.

The six subjects selected by the board of trustees to be portrayed by these figures are in the order named from left to right on each of the four sides of the tower—Courage, Memory, Peace, Victory, Liberty and Patriotism.

Mr. Hering first thought of portraying these subjects with female figures, but finally decided that "Courage" and "Patriotism" could be more readily expressed by male figures and placed them at the extreme ends to enclose the four female figures. It was the endeavor of the sculptor in the two male figures to express above all things, determination, shown by their more rugged physique and for this reason they were handled with less drapery than the female figures. He is attempting to have the body tell the story rather than the symbols of sword and shield.

In the first figure to the right of "Courage" is "Memory" conveying a silent mood expressing reflection, a figure thinking back into the past and always ready to pay tribute by the wreath and palm.

Next in order is the figure "Peace." The simplicity of pose and unadorned drapery very well express the rest and repose which come after the culmination of strife. Here are the accompanying olive branch and the dove, time honored symbols of peace. Contrasting with this figure of "Peace," and next in order, is the figure "Victory," very severe in expression, with helmet and sword typifying latent action and suppressed power, further expressed by the small conventionalized victory on the sphere and held in the hand of success, the whole proclaiming victory and symbolizing accomplishment. The fourth female figure represents "Liberty" heralded by the torch, the flame enlightening a new era and the liberty cap signifying continuance of liberty already achieved in the world.

Immediately to the north of the Memorial Shrine lies the Obelisk square in the center of which is located the central figure of the plaza, the Obelisk. The Obelisk stands for the hopes and aspirations of the nation, a symbol of the power of nature to reproduce and continue the life of the country.

The base of this monument is an electric water fountain consisting of two basins, the lower one being one hundred feet in diameter, built of pink Georgia marble and the floor paved with terrazzo. The upper basin consists of four bays in each of which is a large nozzle surrounded by a spray ring and under which are white, red, blue, green and amber lights, lighting up the stray and vertical jets with all the colors of the rainbow. From the upper basin are twenty-eight spillways into the lower basin, under which are alternated green and white lights. In the lower basin are thirty-two nozzles with two white lights beneath, each one to illuminate the vertical streams of water.

The operation of this beautiful fountain is handled from the low control house built of black and white marble at the north edge of the outer basin.

From the upper basin arises the Obelisk, the base being of a dark pink Moosebec granite and the shaft, reaching to a height of one hundred feet, is of Berwick black granite with a tip of bronze in gold leaf. Near the base of the shaft are panels in bas-relief.

The remainder of this plaza block, with the exception of the perimeter and the corners, is paved with an asphalt macadam. The perimeter will be planted in grass and later trees will be planted.

On the four faces of the Obelisk are to be found the bas-relief bronze plaques, the work of the sculptor, Henry Hering, depicting the subjects Law, Education, Science and Religion.

Upon these four fundamentals are built the foundation of our nation, without any one of which, it could not long survive.

In the first block to the south of the James Whitcomb Riley library, considered one of the finest examples of Greek architecture in this country, was erected in 1925 the first unit of the Indiana World War Memorial structures. This magnificient, plain building, facing on Meridian Street, is of fire proof construction, having four floors and houses the National Headquarters and State Department of the American Legion and its Auxiliaries and the American Red Cross as well as the present offices of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana World War Memorial.

A companion building facing on Pennsylvania Street in a similar position as the American Legion Building will be eventually erected.

It is between these two buildings that, when the plans of the architects are completed, will be found the real memorial spot of the Plaza. This will be a beautifully designed cenotaph set in a sunken garden.

The present site of the Indiana School for the Blind will eventually be converted into a grass mall flanked on the sides by cross walks, trees and shrubbery. University Square, which lies between the Memorial Shrine and the Federal Building, is the southern end of the Indiana World War Memorial Plaza and will have but few changes.

On Indiana soil, at Vincennes, one of the oldest cities west of the Allegheny Mountains, George Rogers Clark won the decisive victory of the struggle for westward expansion by the capture of Fort Sackville. His terrible march from Kaskaskia, part of it through flooded and freezing rivers, and his skillful attack upon Colonel Hamilton in Fort Sackville make Clark's campaign one of the most brilliant achievements, if not the most outstanding, of the whole War of the American Revolution. The commemoration of these achievements and the task of familiarizing the people with this inspiring historical heritage were intrusted by the General Assembly of 1927 to the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of Indiana.

CHAPTER IX.

HOOSIER POLITICS

Indiana always has been classed as a "doubtful" state, politically. It has swung back and forth between the Republican and Democratic columns, sometimes on quite small margins. Early campaign issues were administration of Indian affairs; abolition of slavery; confederate sympathy; and internal improvements. One Indianian, Benjamin Harrison, has served in the presidency. Three, Charles W. Fairbanks, Thomas A. Hendricks and Thomas R. Marshall, have served as vice-presidents. Prohibition in its various stages has served as a major issue in Indiana since the early part of the current century, various types of local option and later statewide prohibition having been fought out in the campaigns and tried previous to the passage of the national Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Indiana's political history can best be understood by a brief survey of the governors of the state. Governor Harrison was a Whig. Jonathan Jennings, first elected governor of Indiana, was elected because of his bitter opposition to slavery. Ratliff Boon was a staunch Democrat. Hendricks also was a Democrat, but favored internal improvements and the National Bank. Governor Ray's term was featured by his ardent advocacy of penal reform and building of roads. Governor Noble was a Whig and was active in promotion of the Internal Improvement System. David Wallace also was a Whig, and was elected on the wave of popularity of the internal improvement plan.

Samuel Bigger, a Whig, occupied the governor's chair during the state's period of financial difficulties. James Whitcomb, a Democrat, restored the state's credit. The "pendulum" aspect of Indiana politics is indicated in the fact that following Whitcomb's term, there were four Democrats, three Republicans, two Democrats, four Republicans, a Democrat, three Republicans, two Democrats and five Republicans to hold the office.

A study of the outstanding points in the career of each of Indiana's governors is presented here:

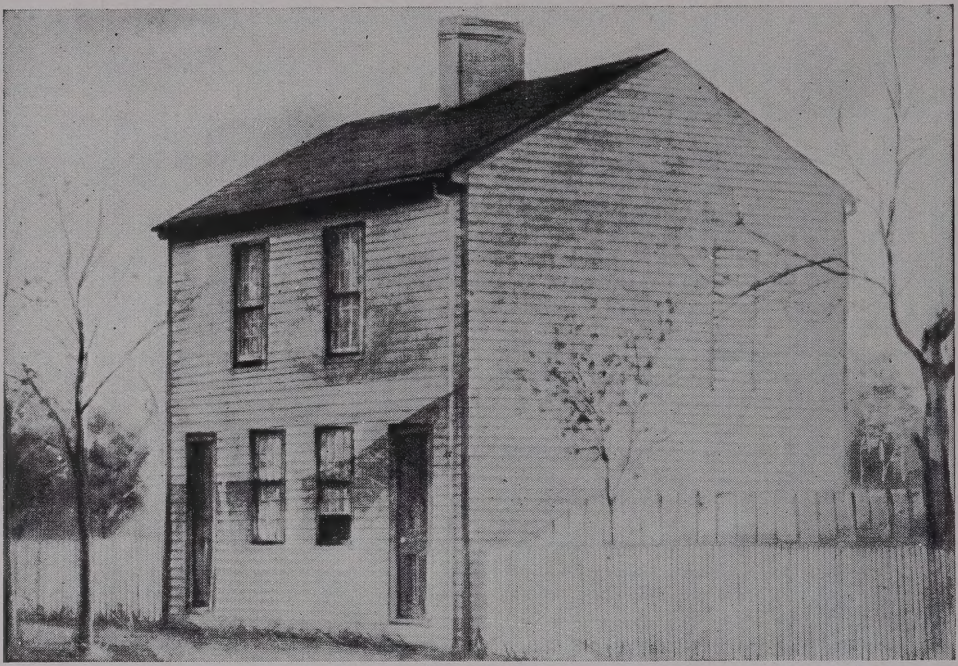
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was the first territorial governor of Indiana. He was born in Berkeley, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, of Revolutionary War fame. He attended Hampden-Sidney college for preparatory work, later enrolling at an academy at Southampton and in 1790 went to Richmond, Va., to take up the study of medicine. Here he joined an "Abolition Society" the object of which was freedom of the slaves.

He participated in action against the Indians which concluded in the treaty of Greenville, having been commissioned as an ensign in the United States Army, following his decision to forsake the study of medicine. He resigned from the army in 1798 and was appointed as secretary of the Northwest Territory under Governor Arthur St. Clair. When Indiana Territory was created he became its governor and superintendent of Indian affairs. Harrison was very successful in dealing with the Indian and effected many important treaties by which the United States acquired ownership of large tracts of the Indians' land.

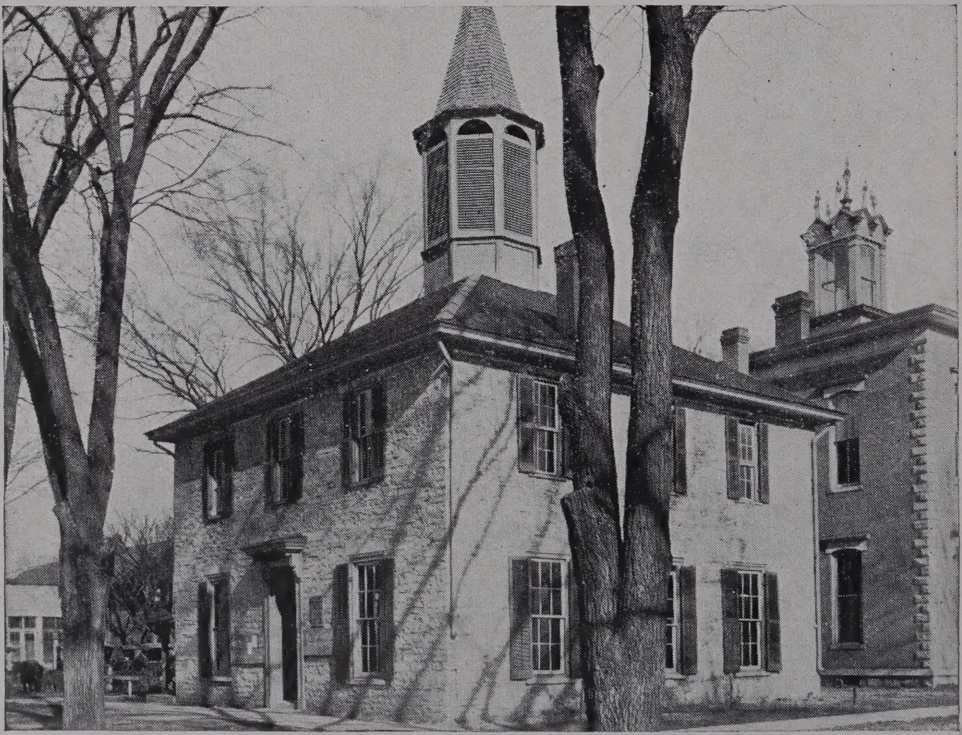
JOHN GIBSON succeeded William Henry Harrison as territorial governor. He was peculiarly fitted for his work due to his remaining for several years among the Indians as a captive during his early life. He was appointed a colonel during the Revolutionary war and was placed in command of troops on the Western frontier. He was instrumental in strengthening the organization of the territorial government of Indiana and was influential among the Indians.

THOMAS POSEY'S term as territorial governor of Indiana concluded the period of history preceding the admission of the Hoosier state into the Union. It was during his term of office that the territorial capital was removed from Vincennes to Corydon. The constitutional convention which made Indiana a state was held at Corydon during his official term and he was nominated as governor of Indiana but was defeated by Jonathan Jennings, a youth of 32 years.

JONATHAN JENNINGS, Indiana's first governor, was a son of a Presbyterian minister. Jennings' political activities were marked by a bitter opposition of slavery, a paramount issue of the early days of the state. It was he who introduced a bill in Congress providing for admission of Indiana as a state. His victory over Posey for governorship was due largely to Jennings' opposition to slavery. The governorship was a trying office and the youthful governor showed marked ability in organizing and setting into motion the governmental machinery of the new state. He was re-elected governor in 1819, defeating



First Capitol Building at Vincennes



Second Capitol Building at Corydon

Christopher Harrison. During his second term in office he selected a commission to assist in naming a suitable site for the state capital. Being ineligible for re-election as governor, he was elected and served in the house of representatives for eight years, resigning the governorship to accept a seat in the house.

Ratliff Boon, lieutenant-governor, succeeded Governor Jennings on his resignation. He had served previously in the first state legislature as a member of the house of representatives and later as a member of the state senate.

William Hendricks, third governor of Indiana, had only a common school education. Early in his public career he established a newspaper at Madison, *The Eagle,* the second newspaper to be published in Indiana. During spare moments he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He made the first revision of the state's laws and printed it on his own press. He was elected a member of the territorial legislature in 1814 and was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives. He was secretary of the constitutional convention. He represented the new state in congress for two terms. In 1822, at the age of 39 years, he was elected governor of Indiana. It was during his term of office that the state capital was moved to Indianapolis. His popularity was such that the people of the state demanded that he accept appointment as United States senator, and he resigned his office as governor to serve for two terms in the senate. He was a Democrat and favored internal improvements. In 1837 he retired to private life after twenty years in public office. He died at his home near Madison, May 16, 1850 and was buried at Madison.

James Brown Ray, fourth governor of Indiana, was a Kentuckian by birth. He studied law and took up the practice of law in Brookville. He was elected to the state senate from Franklin County in 1822. He was named president pro-tem of the senate upon the resignation of Ratliff Boon as lieutenant-governor, and upon the resignation of Governor Hendricks, he became acting governor of Indiana. He was elected governor against Isaac Blackford in 1825 and re-elected over Dr. Israel T. Canby and Harbin H. Moore, serving as governor until the inauguration of Governor Noah Noble in 1831. His term of office was marked by a strong advocacy of educational and penal reform and building of roads. During his governorship he was appointed on a federal commission to negotiate treaties with the Pottawattomie and Miami Indians, together with General Lewis Cass and General John Tipton. His acceptance of the federal appointment while holding the governorship brought about an effort at censure from the House, but the resolution of censure was lost by two votes. Antagonism against him grew throughout his term of office and upon retirement, his political career was at an end as was indicated by his failure to be elected to minor offices for which he ran. During the later years of his life, he was considered by many as mentally deranged.

Noah Noble was a native Virginian, who later had removed to Kentucky and later to Indiana, where he became identified in the practice of law at Brookville. He was active in politics, serving twice as sheriff of Franklin county before election as member of the house of representatives. He moved to Indianapolis to become receiver of public moneys for the Brookville land district when it was moved to the capital. He was elected governor as a Whig in 1831 over James G. Reed, a Democrat and was re-elected for a second term. He was an ardent advocate of the internal improvement system, and when the system broke down, his popularity waned and later he failed in an attempt to be elected to the United States Senate.

David Wallace, the sixth governor, was another immigrant from the eastern part of the United States. His birthplace was in Pennsylvania. A West Point graduate, he served for some time on the faculty of that institution. Wallace took up residence in Brookville, practicing law. He was elected to the state legislature in 1830. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1831 and again in 1834. He was a Whig. As a presiding officer he showed great ability and commanded profound respect. He was elevated to the governorship in 1837 in a race against John Dumont, of Vevay. He was elected on an internal improvement platform. It was during his term that the last of the Indians were removed from the state. The Pottawattomie Indians occupied a large reservation near Twin Lake, in Marshall County, and the governor sent General John Tipton with a force of troops to remove the 900 remaining Indians to Missouri, following trouble with the white settlers. He was the first governor of Indiana to issue a Thanksgiving Day proclamation. He was defeated for renomination by Samuel Bigger, who had not been identified with the internal improvement system. He continued in public life until his death in 1859.

SAMUEL BIGGER, seventh governor of Indiana, was a native of Ohio and was educated at Ohio University, in Athens, Ohio. He came to Indiana and established himself at Rushville, where he became active in politics. He was elected to the state legislature in 1834 and again in 1835. He was elected governor as a Whig in 1840 in an exciting race against Tighlman Howard. The state, during his administration was in a state of virtual bankruptcy due to untimely exploitation of public improvements during the governorship of his predecessor, David Wallace. Revision of the statutes of Indiana marked the principal achievement of Bigger's term of office. He served but one term, being defeated for re-election.

JAMES WHITCOMB, eighth governor of Indiana, was born in Vermont. He led a life of privation during his early years, but succeeded in equipping himself for the legal profession, locating in Bloomington, Indiana. He became prosecuting attorney and served two terms in the state senate. He was a Democrat. He served for a time in the General Land Office in Washington, and upon his return located in Terre Haute. He defeated Governor Bigger for re-election in 1843 and was re-elected in 1846. He was the first Democrat to be elected Governor after the organization of that party. When he took office the state was heavily involved in debt, but his capable management of the state's financial affairs enabled him to place the credit of the state in such condition that the state was able to issue and find sale for bonds at a low rate of interest. During his term of office the Mexican War broke out and Indiana furnished five regiments of soldiers under his direction. He was active as a Mason and Raper Commandery was organized in his house. Development of public schools and benevolent institutions are credited to his fame. He resigned the governorship to become United States Senator but a physical breakdown cut short his term in the senate.

PARIS C. DUNNING, ninth governor of Indiana, was a native of North Carolina. In 1823, his family moved to Bloomington, Indiana, and he pursued the study of law in the office of Governor James Whitcomb. He became active in politics at an early age and was elected to the state legislature in 1833. He served three terms in the lower house and then was elected to the state senate. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1846 with Governor Whitcomb. When Whitcomb resigned to become United States Senator, Dunning became governor. He was not a candidate for re-election, but continued active in politics until his death.

Joseph A. Wright, tenth governor, was a Pennsylvanian, whose parents moved to Bloomington, Indiana while he was a youth. He worked his way through Indiana University by working in a brick yard and at the age of twenty was admitted to the bar, practicing law at Rockville. He entered the state legislature at the age of 23. He served two terms as governor of Indiana and his term of office was marked with many notable achievements. He was instrumental in formation of the State Agricultural Society. It was during his tenure that the Free Banking Law was passed and a charter granted to the bank of the State of Indiana. He assisted in organization of the State Board of Agriculture and was chosen as its first president. He took a conspicuous part in the second constitutional convention (1850-1851.) Following his retirement from the governorship, he served for several years as minister to Prussia.

Ashbel Parsons Willard was one of the intelligensia. A native New Yorker, he was one of the youngest and most brilliant men ever to fill the governor's office. His location in Indiana was by chance. He was stumping the state in the interest of the presidential candidacy of James Knox Polk and in an address at New Albany, citizens were so favorably impressed by his address that they invited him to locate in that city. He accepted the invitation and took an active interest in civic affairs. He became a member of the New Albany common council and the next year became a member of the state legislature. From that time on he was prominent in public life until his death. His brilliance quickly won for him a position of leadership at the capital and he was elected lieutenant-governor in 1852. Four years later he was elected governor. He died while in the office of governor, the first of the state's executives to die in office.

Abram Adams Hammond succeeded Governor Willard at his death and his service was of brief duration. The outstanding recommendations of his first and only message to the legislature were legislation to protect the ballot box, the establishment of a sub-treasury and home of refuge. He was favorable to appointing delegates to a peace conference in Washington, for the purpose of effecting a compromise between the North and the South, but nothing came of the conference.

HENRY SMITH LANE, thirteenth governor of Indiana, was a native of Kentucky, well educated, and admitted to the bar at the age of 21 years. Three years later he moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he became active in politics. He served as a member of the state legislature and in congress. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was active in recruiting service, and became major and later lieutenant-colonel of a regiment. After organization of the Republican party, Lane, who had been a Whig, became a leader of Republicans in the state, later gaining a national reputation. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1860, but four days after taking the oath of office he was elected to the United States Senate and resigned the governorship. He was a pronounced anti-salvery and anti-secession advocate.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, then lieutenant-governor, succeeded Henry Smith Lane, upon his resignation to accept the United States senatorship. Originally a Democrat, Morton forsook the Democratic party and joined the People's Party which later merged with the Republican Party. After serving practically the full term of Governor Lane, he was re-elected governor. Governor Morton was known as Indiana's War Governor. At the close of the war he was recognized as one of the nation's outstanding war governors. He resigned as governor in 1867 to become United States Senator.

CONRAD BAKER was born in Pennsylvania. He settled at Evansville, Indiana, in 1841, and was elected to the state legislature in 1845. He served with distinction during the Civil War. He succeeded to the post of governor upon the resignation of Governor Morton. He was elected at the close of this term. Among the important acts of his administration were an appropriation for the state normal school at Terre Haute and the Soldiers' and Sailors' orphans home. He secured the woman's prison at Indianapolis and the Boys' School at Plainfield, in pursuit of his policy of segregation of the different classes of offenders.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, sixteenth governor of Indiana, was born in Ohio. His parents moved to Madison, Indiana, while he was yet a child. He was a lawyer. He served in the United States Senate during the Civil War period, favoring the active prosecution of the war. He lost his first race for governor on the Democratic ticket, but was elected in face of defeat of the rest of his ticket in 1872. His was an able and dignified administration and reflected credit on his state. He was nominated for vice-president but was defeated by a narrow margin after the appointment of an electoral commission. In 1884 he was nominated as vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland and was elected. He died in office.

James Douglas Williams, seventeenth governor of Indiana, was familiarly known as "Bluejeans" Williams. An early political training came through membership in the state legislature, where for 16 years he was a member of the state Board of Agriculture. Later he served in the national congress. In Congress, he received a telegram stating that the Indiana Democrats had nominated him for governor. A spirited campaign against Benjamin Harrison was characterized by the fact that Williams, in his speaking engagements almost invariably was dressed in "bluejeans". The name "Bluejeans" struck the popular fancy and he was elected by a comfortable margin. It was during his term that the present state capitol was started. He was honest and painstaking although autocratic in his conduct of state affairs. He died November 20, 1880, before his term of office had expired.

Albert Gallatin Porter was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, the first of Indiana's executives to be a native of the state. The wartime pro-slavery tendency of the Democratic party caused him to sever relations with his party and cast his lot with the Republican party in its first national campaign. He served in various state offices and in the national congress before his election as governor in 1880. During his administration steps were taken to begin drainage of the swampy region of the Kankakee river. A state board of health was established and three new hospitals for the insane were established. Following the governorship, Porter was appointed as minister to Rome and for three years resided in Rome.

Isaac Pusey Gray was born in Pennsylvania, but his parents moved to Ohio where he clerked in a store. He later went to Union City, Indiana, where he established a mercantile business. Later he became a banker and took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar. After a varied political career he became governor upon the death of Governor Williams, by succession from the office of lieutenant-governor. He was rejected as a candidate to succeed himself but later was given another term in the governor's office. Appropriation for the erection of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument at Indianapolis was voted during his administration and a school for feeble minded youth was established at Fort Wayne.

ALVIN PETERSON HOVEY was born in Mount Vernon, Indiana. He was active in the Civil War being colonel of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers and later was promoted to the position of brigadier-general of volunteers and later for meritorious service was made major general of volunteers. He was credited with winning one of the key battles of the Vicksburg campaign. He was made minister to Peru but resigned that post. President Grant wished to make him either secretary of war or ambassador to the court of St. James, but he declined both. He was elected governor in 1888. During his term of office he advocated free text books in the schools. The Australian ballot system was adopted during his term of office.

IRA JOY CHASE, twenty-first governor of Indiana, was born in New York. His father migrated westward, finally locating in Illinois, from which state Chase entered the service of the Union army. After discharge from the army he became a minister of the Christian Church. He was elected lieutenant-governor and succeeded Governor Hovey in the executive chair, following his death. Following Governor Chase's term of office he resumed the ministry.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS, Indiana's twenty-second governor, was born in Kentucky. He was a stock breeder and was recognized as an authority on the subject. He was elected to the state legislature from Vermilion county, serving in the interests of the farmer. He was elected secretary of state in 1890 and was nominated for governor in 1892 and was elected by the largest plurality ever given a candidate. Governor Matthews was confronted by many perplexing questions, including a strike of coal miners. He called out the national guard to bring peace and later used the national guard to put down a strike of railway workers. The state board of tax commissioners was established during his term.

James Atwell Mount was a soldier who served with honor in the Civil War. By occupation a farmer, he won fame in his work in the interest of improved agricultural conditions. He was elected governor by a large plurality in 1896. Through his efforts, penal and benevolent institutions were placed on a non-partisan basis. During his term the first compulsory school attendance law was passed. His health was impaired toward the close of his term of office and he died two weeks after the close of his term.

Winfield Taylor Durbin was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. He was prominent in Civil War action and after the close of the war he taught school in winter and worked in a tannery in the summer. He entered the mercantile business, holding a responsible position in Indianapolis before moving to Anderson where he established the Citizens Bank. He took an active part in politics. Durbin was elected governor of Indiana in 1900, and was defeated for the governorship in 1912.

James Frank Hanley was of poor parentage and of meager educational opportunities. While digging ditches at Williamsport in 1888, Judge Rabb suggested that he participate in the local campaign, which he did, filling speaking engagements. His speeches attracted attention and he was admitted to the Warren County bar in 1889. He served in the state senate and in Congress. He was elected governor in 1904. Erection of the Industrial School for Girls and of the Coliseum at the state fair grounds marked his administration. He was an ardent temperance advocate and called a special session of the legislature for passage of the county unit local option bill. Later Governor Hanley was the prohibition candidate for president.

Thomas Riley Marshall was the twenty-sixth governor of Indiana. He was one of the most picturesque and most highly cultured governors of the state. He held a master's degree from Wabash College and also had the degree of doctor of laws conferred by Wabash, and the Universities of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania, Carolina and other institutions. He was elected to the governorship on the Democratic ticket in 1908. His term was marked by his executive ability and qualities of leadership. He sought for the adoption of a new state constitution, but was defeated by adverse decisions in the courts. His work of investigation laid the ground work for the adoption of the inheritance tax law and the law providing for vocational education. In 1912 and again in 1916 he was elected vice-president of the United States.

SAMUEL MOFFETT RALSTON, twenty-seventh governor, had little success in his early political aspirations, until in 1912 he was nominated by the Democrats of Indiana by acclamation as candidate for governor and was elected. His administration was marked by the passage of the inheritance tax law, the vocational training law, the workmen's compensation act, primary election law, and establishment of the Public Service Commission. He supported the movement by which the state came into possession of its first state park, Turkey Run.

JAMES PUTNAM GOODRICH was the twenty-eighth governor of Indiana. His administration was marked by the creation of the state highway commission and the development of the department of conservation. Provision was made during his administration for the Indiana War Memorial at Indianapolis.

WARREN T. MCCRAY advocated and supported many measures for the improvement of school conditions. Road building was given impetus by enactment of a two cent gasoline tax. The reformatory at Pendleton was established and during his administration 87 public buildings were erected at a cost of $8,000,000. Governor McCray resigned April 29, 1924, and Emmett Forrest Branch succeeded him as the thirtieth governor of Indiana. Governor Branch served only during a brief term and did not seek re-election.

ED JACKSON, thirty-first governor of Indiana was born in Howard county on a farm. He was elected secretary of state on the Republican ticket in 1916. He entered the service of the United States during the World War, attaining rank of a major. During the latter part of the war he was commandant of the S. A. T. C. at Purdue University. He was elected governor in 1924. He stressed the need of urgent economy and curtailment of appropriations. He gave special attention to the department of conservation and road construction. He was succeeded in office by Harry G. Leslie, present incumbent, who took office in January, 1929.

CHAPTER X.

HOOSIER HUMANITARIANISM

We often wonder just what is the predominant characteristic of the typical Hoosier. Is it his dialect? His love of freedom? His devotion to business? His capacity for trade expansion? His religious faith? His appreciation of the arts? His valor in war? His political sagacity?

This writer has spent some thirty-eight years in close contact with Hoosiers of all classes. He has grown to love them and to respect them. He has studied them carefully. And his observation has taught him this: that whatever business or profession or station in life or outlook on life, there is one question upon the broaching of which Mr. Typical Hoosier begins to take a vital interest—to blossom out. It is the mention of any subject which has to do with the helping of the unfortunate classes. The blind. The deaf. The orphan. The poverty stricken. The helpless aged. The disabled veteran. And it is this interest in humanity that makes Hoosiers most lovable, most human.

The rapid growth during the nineteenth century, of the fraternal order, was an evidence of this underlying character element. In the last decades the growth of the service clubs, dedicated to the unselfish service of their communities, with special respect to the unfortunate classes, has evidenced the same trait. The establishment of many charitable institutions has been an outcropping of the same spirit. The basing of the Indiana penal law upon correction rather than upon a basis of punishment is further indication of the Hoosier humanitarian spirit. A study of some of the charitable and correctional institutions will be of interest.

The Indiana State School for the Deaf, established in Indianapolis in 1844, has occupied several different locations in the city, and since 1911 has been on the present site, consisting of eighty acres of land in the northeast section of Indianapolis. The buildings, of buff brick and stone, present a very beautiful appearance in the wooded campus.

The school is free to the children of the state who are too deaf to be educated in the public schools. The compulsory school law applies from the ages of seven to eighteen inclusive. The enrollment has reached the number of three hundred eighty-five, being about equally divided between the sexes. The school term is nine calendar months in length, beginning about the first week in September. The course of study, covering twelve years, is designed to prepare graduates to enter Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C. Industrial courses are emphasized in order to prepare pupils for various occupations after finishing school.

By an act of the legislature, approved January 27, 1847, provision was made to establish the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind. On October 1, 1847, the school was opened in rented rooms until suitable buildings could be erected. The main building was completed in 1853; others were since constructed until the whole plant now consists of seven buildings. These front on Meridian at North in Indianapolis.

The name was changed in 1907 to the Indiana School for the Blind, and its operations placed wholly within the scope of the public school system. Four distinct and well equipped departments are maintained: (1) physical culture; (2) manual and industrial training; (3) the school of music; (4) the school of common and high school branches.

In 1923 provisions were made for a new site, the present one being given as a part of the Memorial Plaza. The new school will be located at Seventy-fifth Street and College Avenue.

The Indiana State Soldiers' Home is situated on the Wabash River, four miles north of Lafayette and three miles southwest of the famous Tippecanoe Battle Ground. Its establishment was made possible through activities started by the G. A. R. at the Department Encampment in Indianapolis in 1886. In 1895 the legislature passed a bill for the establishment and maintenance of this home, which was opened on February 1, 1896, but was not formally dedicated until July 4.

The site consists of 187 acres given by the citizens of Tippecanoe County and the city of Lafayette; the latter also donated 55 acres two miles southwest of the main tract. Colonel R. P. DeHart donated a river frontage of nearly one-half mile. On these grounds are nine buildings built by the state, and about forty cottages built by various counties, the G. A. R., Women's Relief Corps of Indiana, John A. Logan and Marsh B. Taylor Women's Relief Corps, and John A. Logan Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., all of Lafayette. Other buildings were erected by the Home.

The Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, located at Knightstown, was established in 1865 as a private undertaking, for the benefit of the disabled soldiers and seamen, their widows, and orphans under the name of Soldiers' and Seamen's Home. In 1867 it was turned over to the State of Indiana.

Upon the establishment of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Lafayette, this institution was maintained for the benefit of the orphans and children of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses of the United States Army, in any of its wars, and the Regular Army, who were destitute of means of education and support.

The population is about three hundred and seventy-five children, with a capacity of five hundred. A commissioned high school is maintained on the grounds, giving work sufficient for college entrance. Emphasis is placed on the vocational training.

The Indiana Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded was established in 1919 at Butlerville, Jennings County, Indiana, and now admits only males beyond the age of sixteen who have been properly committed by the court, and who are determined admissible by the superintendent. The population at this time is about 250, but it will be increased as time goes on. There are 1,800 acres of land in the tract, and although many new buildings have been constructed, the institution is still in the formative period. The industries on this land can be developed to considerable advantage to the state. At this time the chief productions are farm and dairy products and crushed rock.

Since 1925 this institution has been under the same board of trustees and superintendency as the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Fort Wayne, a union which has numerous advantages in the operation of the two institutions.

The Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, located near Fort Wayne, was founded in 1879 at Knightstown, Indiana. It has been located in Fort Wayne since 1888 and now has a capacity of nearly 1,600 inmates. Cases are accepted only through court commitment of males between six and sixteen, and females between six and forty-five years of age. Besides caring for nearly 1,000 acres of productive farm land, training in the lines of academic work, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, painting, mattress making, baking, printing, sewing, and laundry work is emphasized. The institution maintains a parole system and also an out-patient department for the study and care of cases in the community.

The institution as a whole has an inventory close to two million dollars, and the yearly per capita cost of operating is in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars.

The Indiana Village for Epileptics, established by legislative enactment of 1905 for the scientific treatment, education, employment, and custody of epileptic residents of the state, is located on a tract of 1,334.8 acres three miles north of Newcastle. Approximately two miles in length by one mile in breadth, the tract is divided in its length by the Blue River Valley.

The general plan for development utilizes this valley as a division for sexes and provides on each side three groups of buildings as follows: adults of the better class, children of the better class, low grade adults and children.

The institution as planned has a capacity of 1,250, but by the addition of small cottages this can be increased to 1,500 or 1,800. At present the population is 478 males and 220 females, a total of 698 patients.

The legislature, realizing the need of remedial legislation, in its sixty-ninth General Assembly enacted a law creating a commission known as the Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind.

Immediately upon the enactment of this law the board became active. A register of all the blind in the state has been prepared and maintained; agents have been placed in the field for the purpose of visiting and stimulating despondent blind, giving instructions; women have been provided with employment in their homes; and shops have been established for the training and employment of suitable blind persons. The sales of products of the institution during the last fiscal year amounted to $105,097.31, while $27,167.11 was paid in wages to blind employes.

The legislature in 1923, recognizing the great value of this work to the blind, appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for an industrial building. The erection of this building on West Thirtieth Street, Indianapolis, has made possible an extension of the work.

The legislature of 1869 provided for a State Correctional School which became operative in 1873 and functioned in Indianapolis thirty-four years. During this time 1,663 girls were admitted. In 1907 the girls were moved to the new school eight miles out of Indianapolis, where 2,159 girls have been received, making 3,712 admissions in the fifty-three years.

The plant consists of 187 acres, a hospital, school building, power house, and ten cottages grouped around a shaded open campus of twenty-five acres. Each cottage is a complete unit having its own kitchen, dining room, laundry, and playgrounds.

Girls are committed between the ages of ten and eighteen, and are confined until twenty. A girl is paroled, however, as soon as she can show a clean bill of health, continuous excellent conduct record, and has creditably finished a complete course in home economics, both scientific and practical. It is possible for a girl to meet these requirements in one year.

The Indiana Boys' School, established in 1867, was originally called The House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders. In 1883 the name was changed to The Indiana Reform School for Boys, and in 1903 to The Indiana Boys' School. Its purpose is the reformation, education, and training of delinquent and incorrigible boys committed to its care by the Juvenile Courts.

Boys are committed between the ages of ten and sixteen, to remain until twenty-one, but a parole may be earned in sixteen months if a boy is eighteen years old. The average stay in the school is twenty months. The usual population is about 500. Throughout the year the boys receive academic, vocational, and military training.

The school is located on a tract of 980 acres adjoining Plainfield. Land and improvements are valued at $75,000.00. The annual cost of maintenance is approximately $160,000.00.

The first state institution established in Indiana was the State Prison at Jeffersonville. It was authorized by the legislature on January 9, 1821. By an act of the legislature, December 15, 1921, a new site was obtained near Pendleton where this institution was opened on November 19, 1923.

The Reformatory exists solely for the inmates confined within its walls. Its business is to educate the ignorant; to create habits of industry; to instil moral and religious principles; to return to society better men than society committed to its keeping.

Inmates are placed under the instruction of competent teachers who have had experience in the public schools of the state. Various trade schools have been put into operation.

In administering discipline no favoritism is shown. When the rules are violated, the violator is disciplined. Chapel services are held each Sunday, very much like those of the ordinary church. Topics discussed are ethical and evangelical.

The Indiana State Prison, located at Michigan City, was authorized in 1859. In 1897 the legislature enacted the indeterminate sentence law and provided that this institution should receive all men convicted and sentenced by the courts of Indiana who were thirty years or older, or of a younger age if the conviction carried a life sentence.

The walled enclosure contains 22 acres with an adjoining garden of 80 acres. A large portion of the vegetables and dairy products used are supplied from a 400 acre farm operated with prison labor.

In 1909 an Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals was established to be a part of this institution. This was erected entirely with prison labor and put into operation in 1912. It now has a capacity of 230. Occupational therapy was inaugurated in 1916.

The institution throughout is modern in its cell houses, dormitories, and equipment, and is conducted along the most modern ideas for prisons.

The Indiana State Farm is situated on the National Road, forty-two miles west of Indianapolis, near Greencastle. It was established for the purpose of depopulating the various jails of the state to which in former years men and boys were committed to serve for minor infractions of the laws. Such cases are now committed to the farm.

The institution comprises nearly 1,900 acres on which farming, gardening, dairying, and fruit growing are done, and industries are operated for the manufacture of brick, hollow building tile and drain tile, crushed stone for road purposes, and ground limestone for agricultural use. Willows grown on the farm are used in the manufacture of baskets, hampers, and furniture.

In twelve years of existence the institution has had two building programs, the first for frame structures, and a permanent program for buildings of brick and tile.

The Indiana Woman's Prison, located in Indianapolis, was built in 1873. In June of that year Mrs. Sara J. Smith was appointed first superintendent. Seventeen prisoners were transferred to the Indiana Reformatory Institution (as it was then called) from the Jeffersonville Prison.

In 1905 the legislature changed the statutes, placing the girls in a separate institution from the women. After building a Girls' School and transferring these inmates in 1907, the Correctional Department was opened for receiving women who had formerly been sentenced to serve their terms in the county jails. When brought to the Correctional Department, they are taught laundry, cooking, sewing, and other trades which they can use if they desire when they go out into the world again. The grounds have been developed in the past fifteen years. Fruit and vegetables raised in large quantities are used both while fresh and when canned, helping materially towards the maintenance.

The General Assembly, on March 8, 1907, authorized the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of early pulmonary tuberculosis. A site containing 504 acres, four miles east of Rockville, was purchased in September, 1908.

The hospital was opened April 1, 1911. Only legal residents in the state, with pulmonary tuberculosis, are admitted, preference being given to indigent citizens. Such persons are admitted on the certificate of a township trustee, and a medical certificate submitted by a physician.

By an act of the legislature in 1921, an appropriation was made for a children's building which was completed in 1923, increasing the capacity of the institution from 80 to 170. Since the opening of the institution, 3,698 patients have been admitted. About 700 of these have been children under sixteen years. A school for the children is maintained with hours so arranged that they do not interfere with the needed rest periods. Courses are given in manual training, domestic science, and other occupational work.

The same law applies to all the various Insane Hospitals of the state as to receiving and caring for patients and all are equipped with modern conveniences characteristic of such hospitals. Expense of maintaining these hospitals is paid by the state.

The Central Hospital was established in 1845 at the present site in Indianapolis. Not until 1848 were patients received. The pathological laboratory is the first and largest of its kind in the United States. The hospital has received more than 32,000 patients since it was opened. Courses of clinical teaching for medical students, courses in social psychiatry for social workers, and in forensic psychiatry for attorneys and law students are given at the hospital.

The Northern Hospital, known as "Longcliff," at Logansport, was started in 1883 and received its first patient in July, 1888. Longcliff receives its patients from eleven counties in the northern part of the state. The institution is built on the cottage plan with 1300 capacity. There are 625 acres of land upon which extensive farming is carried on.

The Eastern Hospital, "Easthaven," at Richmond, was started in 1883 and was partly completed in 1887, being occupied by the School for Feeble-Minded Youth. This school was moved to its present location near Forth Wayne in 1890 and in July of that year "Easthaven" received its first patients. Seventeen counties of the northeastern part of the state is its field of work.

The Southern Hospital, "Woodmere," is situated four miles east of Evansville. This site was selected in 1884 and the first patients were received in 1890. Woodmere receives its patients from twelve counties of southern Indiana.

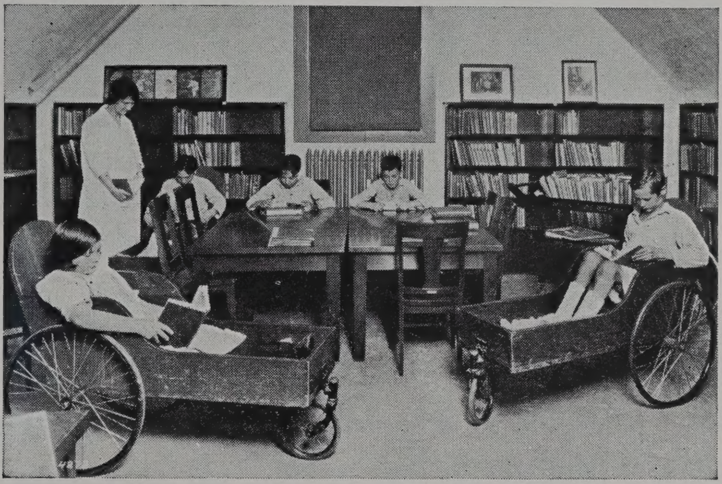
The Southeastern Hospital is located at Madison, overlooking the valley of the Ohio river. The site, containing 1,265 acres, was selected in 1905, and the first patients were received in 1910. It was built to relieve the crowded condition of the Central Hospital and now receives patients from thirty counties in the south and southeastern part of the state.

The Board of State Charities, established by an act of the legislature of 1889, maintains general supervision over the whole system of public charities and the correctional institutions of the state. Its duty is to inspect, advise, report conditions to the Governor and to local administrative officials, recommend to them the improvements needed, and suggest to the legislature such new laws as seem desirable. The board has six members, appointed by the Governor, who is himself president, ex-officio. They serve without pay. They appoint an executive officer, who in turn appoints the employes. The different departments of the office have supervision over dependent children in foster homes, the licensing of maternity hospitals and child-caring agencies, the relief of the poor, the deportation of non-resident dependents, the inspection of institutions, the collection of statistics, and the general office work.

From the beginning it has been the policy of the board to encourage a feeling of local responsibility for anti-social conditions and to bring about reforms through education of public sentiment. The State Conference on Social Work, held annually under its auspices, brings together both official and voluntary workers to exchange views and discuss methods, thereby creating helpful and friendly relations within the entire field of social endeavor. The twenty state charitable and correctional institutions have developed gradually and with a continuity of plan which makes for permanent growth. They are operated on a non-partisan basis, under a uniform law, each having its own board of trustees. In the counties there are the circuit and juvenile courts, the board of children's guardians, the board of county charities, the attendance and probation officers, and a public relief official, the township trustee, in each township. There are at present 21 county general hospitals and 5 county tuberculosis hospitals. The state and county institutions have 21,000 inmates, and the expenses of these and of township poor relief amount to nearly nine million dollars annually.

A report to the Governor, for the use of the legislature, is published annually. There is published each quarter the *Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction,* one number of which contains the proceedings of the State Conference on Social Work.

The James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children was established by the authority of an act approved March 11, 1921. The hospital has a maximum capacity of 200 patients. It was opened for the reception of patients on November 19, 1924. The law prescribes that the hospital shall be a department of Indiana University and under the direction of its Board of Trustees, and in the construction, equipment, and direction of the hospital the Board of Trustees of the University shall receive and consider such suggestions and advice as might be tendered by the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association.



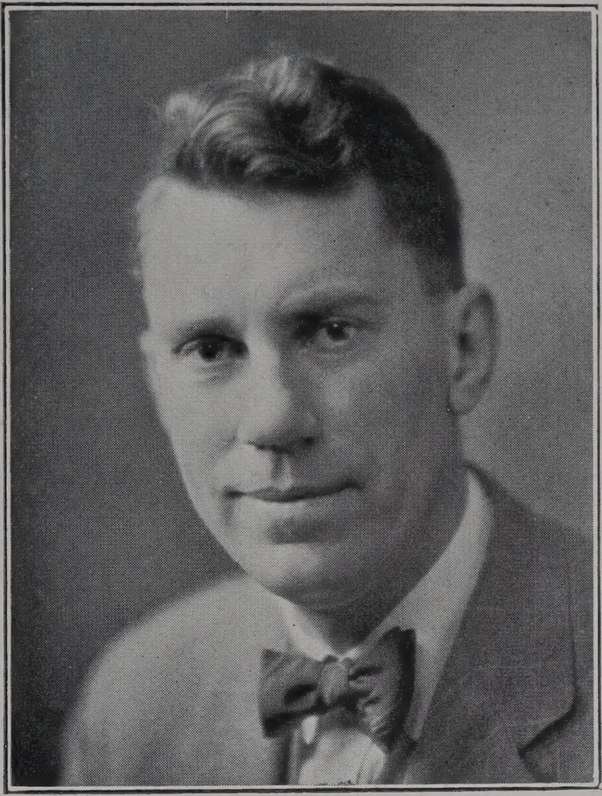
Riley Hospital, Library and Reading Room

The method of admission of patients to the Riley Hospital is prescribed by the law which authorized the establishment of the institution. The law states that any child under sixteen years of age, having a legal settlement in any county of the state and afflicted with a defect, disease, or deformity, presumably curable or improvable by skilled medical and surgical treatment, or needing special study for diagnosis, may be admitted to the hospital. The judge of any circuit, criminal, or juvenile court of the state of Indiana is empowered to commit to the hospital any child of proper age and legal settlement in which the judge has jurisdiction. The cost and care of treatment of the child committed as aforesaid is paid by the county in which the child has a legal settlement.

Marion Soldiers' Home

The Marion Soldiers' Home was established by the Federal Government for the care of former soldiers. After the World War this institution was converted into a hospital to care for disabled soldiers of that war, and is so used now.

The occupants of the home were transferred to the Indiana State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette.



Robert Phillips, Director Lions International

Illustrative of the rapid development of the service club idea in Indiana, a history of the growth of Lionism in Indiana, written by Robert Phillips, Lafayette, international director and former district governor, is presented:

History of Lionism in Indiana

THE International Association of Lions Clubs came into being at a meeting in Chicago on June 17, 1917. It was the outcome of several years of constructive effort by Melvin Jones, of Chicago. Since its inception its growth has been rapid, until at this writing it numbers 2,400 clubs.

The first Lions' den to be organized in Indiana was that of Lafayette, which received its charter on June 16, 1920, with a membership of 41. The following year five other cities fell into line—Indianapolis, South Bend, Gary, Kokomo and Marion. In those years of infancy Indiana did not constitute a district by herself, but was part of a larger administrative area, called the "First", which covered likewise Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin. But there was in evidence at that time a strong separatist movement; and when the district held its annual convention at Decatur, Illinois, May 22, 1922, there were many delegates, including those of Indiana, instructed to work for a division along state lines. Accordingly, before the session adjourned Indiana was granted her independence, and her delegates immediately organized her as the "Twenty-fifth" district. They selected as their first district governor Frank A. Tedford, of Lafayette; as their first secretary L. H. Vaughn, of Terre Haute; and they voted to hold their initial convention the following year at South Bend. They also adopted plans looking forward to a rapid expansion.

When the Lions of the Twenty-fifth district assembled at South Bend, on May 22, 1923, there were twelve clubs, with a total membership of 631, a substantial growth over the preceding year. The cities evangelized and won over during 1922 were Anderson, Fort Wayne and Terre Haute. The year 1923 saw the accession of Connersville, Elkhart, Jeffersonville, and Mishawaka. The South Bend convocation of Lions being the first typically Hoosier assemblage, it was marked by enthusiasm and a missionary spirit. After a fine program and no little "politics", Terre Haute was chosen as the next convention city. Rev. Elmer Ward Cole, of South Bend, was named district governor.

1923 saw new clubs instituted at Bedford, Richmond and Muncie, the last named, however, after a doubtful start dropping out of the picture. When the roll was called at Terre Haute, in early summer, an enrollment of 782 was reported, and all evidences pointed to prosperous conditions. Kokomo won the honor of entertaining the next convention, and the office of district governor was bestowed upon Leslie R. Bain, of Gary.

During 1925 new clubs were organized at Danville, Edinburg, Fortville, Garrett, Greenwood, Kendallville, LaPorte, Ligonier, Martinsville, Michigan City, Mooresville, Pendleton, Scottsburg and Seymour. This remarkable record was continued into 1926, when the emblem of Lionism was carried triumphantly into Decatur, East Chicago, North Side, Morgantown, Plainfield, and Salem. Much of the credit for these developments should go to International Commissioner "Cy" Schaeffer, who had been assigned the field of Indiana, and who showed himself to be a past-master in high pressure salesmanship.

When the Lions of the state assembled at Kokomo, in 1925, Governor Bain was in the chair. The outpouring of delegates and registrants exceeded anything seen before, and the zeal for progress was at its height. The next convention was awarded to Fort Wayne; and the district governorship was won by Arthur C. Call, of Anderson, destined to become one of the most prominent Lions in the United States. Indiana had for several years been sending delegates to the International Conventions, but beginning with 1925 they became increasingly conspicuous in those higher circles. This year, at Cedar Point, a quartet of Indianapolis Lions, namely, James G. Thomas, Tom C. Polk, Millard V. Warner, and Otis Hollowell, won the silver cup awarded to the best quartet.

After his election at Kokomo, Governor Call separated the state into three areas, each under a deputy district governor responsible to the district governor. This plan has been followed by all subsequent administrations. The first three deputies were James A. Craig, of Greenwood; Fred H. Jessup, of Kokomo; and William W. French, of Mishawaka. The Fort Wayne convention was memorable for its fine reports of achievements, and also for its high tension atmosphere of politics. Distinguished visitors were present from the International Office: Melvin Jones, Secretary General, extraordinary, and Ben A. Ruffin, the silver tongued third vice-president of Lions International. Here began the state practice of dispensing the Juvenile Braille Magazine among blind children. Martinsville was chosen as the convention city, and the governorship was won by William (Bill) French, after a battle warmly contested.

In that summer Indiana was outstanding at the International Convention held in San Francisco. The now famous Indianapolis quartet had been asked to repeat its performance of the musical and humorous play, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster", which it did amid scenes of applause. Another feature was the part played on the program by George ("Dud") Kenzler, of Lafayette, whose clever piano specialties made him one of the bright lights. The Hoosier delegation presented the name of Governor Call for the office of International Director. His impressive record had made it a foregone conclusion that he would be elected, and he was returned victorious by a large vote. For the next three years he served faithfully as one of the most valuable members of the board, and remained loyal to the Lionism of his own state.

During the year 1927 clubs were established at Bloomfield, Brownstown and Corydon. Due to the absence of "Cy" Schaeffer from the state, this represented a lull in organization work, but otherwise rapid progress was made. "Bill" French, coming into office in midyear, although depressed with family bereavements, proved to be an efficient administrator. He increased the number of deputy district governors to six, and held two meetings of the club officers of the state. This was the beginning of the State Officers' Meetings held by all subsequent governors. At the Martinsville convention, reports showed 38 clubs with 1543 members. The beautiful program staged by the local club proved to be an inspiration. The principal speakers for International were Ben Ruffin, second vice-president, and Director Call. Indianapolis won the privilege of entertaining the next convention; and by one of the peculiarities of politics the governorship fell to Robert Phillips, of Lafayette.

New clubs were established, in 1928, at Auburn, Bloomington, Crothersville, Paoli and Shoals. The International speakers at the Indianapolis convention were directors Horace S. Kerr, of Ohio, and Arthur Call. A feature of the evening banquet was the presence of all past district governors of the state, to each of whom was given a remembrance in the form of a lion clock and mantlepiece. Reports showed that the state treasurer, William Craig, of Scottsburg, had collected the entire state dues from every club in the state, and that for the first time a substantial balance had accumulated in the treasury. Another noteworthy accomplishment was that although Indiana had never hitherto succeeded in getting all secretaries to make their required monthly reports to International, and had ranked very low in that respect, now for ten consecutive months, every report had been sent in on time, Indiana taking first place. A strong program, which was a credit to the two Indianapolis clubs, combined for the occasion, was concluded with the selection of Bedford for the 1929 convention, and of a popular young man, Lynn Craig, of Scottsburg, as district governor.

The Bedford convention was unfortunate in having to combat a period of inclement weather. Its program, however, was admirably conceived and executed. International was kind enough to send as its representative Vice-president Earle W. Hodges, one of the most eloquent speakers, and one of the most loved figures in Lionism, destined to become president of the International organization. His presence was an inspiration. Unusual reports were made, showing increased activities in community service. It was voted to establish an endowment fund in conjunction with the state School for the Blind. Lafayette was appropriately named as the next convention city, and the one to take charge of the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Lionism in Indiana. The choice was made without contest since Lafayette had been the first club organized. Edward O. Snethen, successful attorney and popular entertainer, of Indianapolis, was elected district governor. In the meantime, a new club organizer made his appearance on the horizon of Indiana. He was Howard D. Chapel, of the Garrett club. Beginning in 1929, he proved to be an adept in the art of selling Lionism to hesitant communities, and a tremendous quickening followed. Before the year was out he had, with the help of sponsoring clubs, established new dens at Angola, Brownsburg, Butler, Clayton, Converse, English, Hagerstown, Hobart, Milroy, Odon, Pierceton, Shelbyville, Spencer, Warren, Waterloo, Whiting, Wolcottville, and Worthington. In 1930 this unparalleled expansion was continued. Our emblem was unfurled over Arcadia, Boswell, Carmel, Delphi, Goodland, Gosport, Hammond, Hope, Kentland, Monon, Morocco, North Vernon, Osgood, Otterbein, Oxford, Pleasant Lake, Remington, Saint Paul, South Whitley, Westfield, Westport, Williamsport, Wolcott and Zionsville. One of the striking features of the extension program was the sponsoring of nine clubs by Lafayette on the eve of the entertaining of the state convention.

The tenth anniversary of the founding of Lionism in Indiana was celebrated at Lafayette in May, 1930. Governor Snethen presided. Headliners of the program were International President Ray Riley and Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University. The University cooperated with the local club in supplying the program, which featured a review by the student R. O. T. C. and a play on Sieur de la Salle, provided by the South Bend Club in anticipation of the building of the LaSalle Memorial. One of the incidents of the evening banquet was the cutting of the birthday cake by two charter members of the Lafayette club. The city was gay in decorations that extended over several miles of streets, and probably exceeded most of our International con-

T. O. Plummer, District Governor,
Indiana Lions, 1930-1931

ventions for brilliancy. In view of the support given by both South Bend and the state organization to the LaSalle Memorial project, that city was selected for the convention of 1931. "Ted" O. Plummer, of Seymour, was elected district governor. The reports showed that under the efficient leadership of Governor Snethen prosperity was everywhere in evidence, and a fine spirit of harmony prevailed. As a result of these achievements, Robert Phillips, of the Lafayette club, was chosen to the International Board of Directors by the Denver convention in July.

The year 1931 is now well under way. New clubs at Ellettsville and Wakarusa have been added within the first two months, and others are in prospect. At this writing, March 1, our state boasts of 86 Lions dens, with a combined membership of 2,858, which, despite the fact that ours is a comparatively small state, puts us among the leaders. District Governor Plummer has proved to be virile, enthusiastic, and fertile minded. He has galvanized the state officers with inspiration and devotion. Twice the state has been honored with visits by the distinguished International president, Earle Hodges. Plans are maturing for sending to Toronto, on the occasion of the supreme convocation of Lions, July 14-17, a deputation of 200 Hoosiers. An attractive costume of purple and old gold is being provided for them. Under the leadership of "Ebb Eberly", of Remington, an All-Hoosier Lion Band of 75 pieces is being organized and trained to take to Toronto.

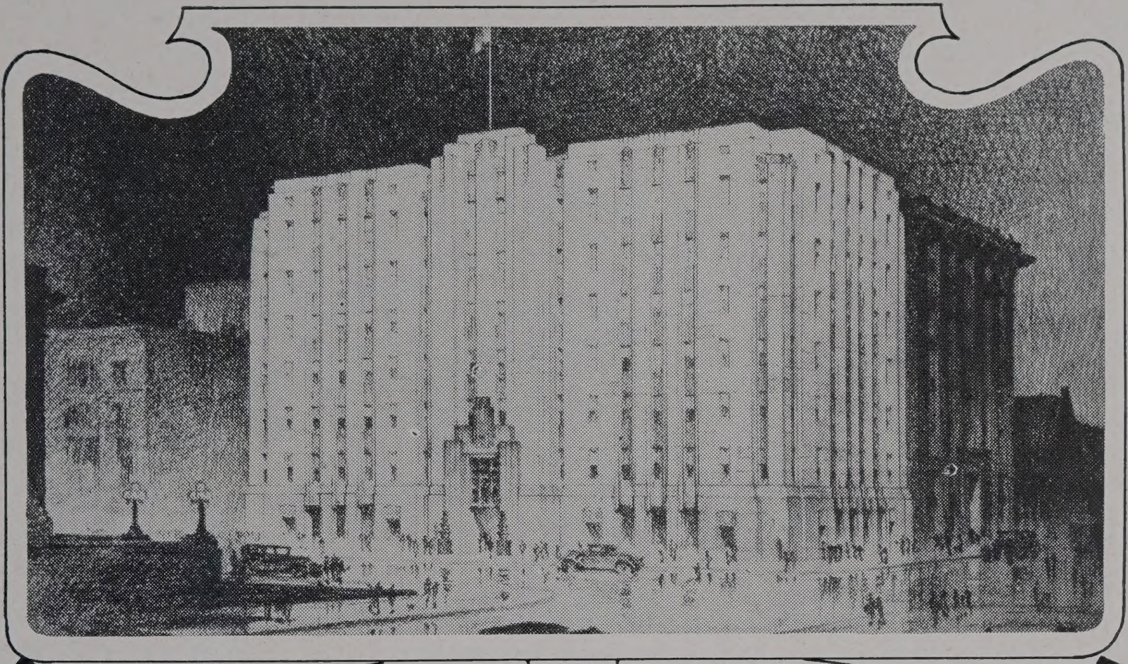
Today Hoosier Lionism faces the future supremely confident of its "manifest destiny". There are other worlds to conquer, but we confront them undaunted, and feel assured that the story of our triumphs is still only in its first chapters.

—Robert Phillips.

Commercial and Industrial Survey of Indiana

CONFIDENCE

Indianapolis (Architect's Drawing)



Kokomo

Bloomington

Evansville

Our new building now under construction at Indianapolis and the new buildings we have erected at other points in Indiana give tangible evidence of our abiding faith in the future of the American City.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

HISTORY OF THE BLISH MILLING COMPANY

One of Indiana's Pioneer Industries

A brief outline of the history of the Blish Milling Company is lettered on the vault door in the home office at Seymour as follows:

Abraham Blish, 1658, Barnstable, Mass.
James Shields, 1816.
Shields & Ewing, 1855.
Shields & Blish, 1858.
John H. Blish, 1860.
J. H. Blish & Company, 1878.
M. S. Blish & Company, 1883.
Blish Milling Company, 1886.

We give little thought, in these times of a more abundant and more diversified American table than the people of the world ever knew before, of what constituted the daily food of the early settlers of this country, of the Pilgrim fathers who landed at Plymouth and undertook to conquer a wilderness. Aside from the food which they brought with them, they probably learned to use corn from the Indians, as wheat was not known in America at that time.

It was only natural that they should cast about for a means of growing wheat, and manufacturing the flour to which they had been accustomed in England. It was under these conditions that Abraham Blish, a miller back in the mother country, was induced to come over and engage in the milling business for the Plymouth colony. This was in 1637. As it had been found that wheat could not be grown satisfactorily in and about Plymouth, but could be grown farther south, in what is now Barnstable county, it was here that the mill was set up at a place known as Blish's Point.

Millers From Colonial Days

The mill was small and primitive and was dependent upon the ebb and flow of the tide for power. But it was so substantially constructed that the remains of the mill race and some of the old pine foundation

BLISH MILLING CO.

SEYMOUR - - INDIANA

* * *

MILLERS
Since
COLONIAL
DAYS

* * *

First millers for the Plymouth Colony—later for settlers of Indiana Territory—now equipped to mill the finest flour in America, thoroughly abreast of the demands of these modern times.

* * *

The Millers with a History and with A Modern Stride

timbers, as well as one of the burrs half buried in the sand, may still be seen by careful search. It was operated for many years until driven out of the flour business by competition of New York mills, and then it continued as a feed mill until it was destroyed by fire in 1856. So the connection of the Blish family with milling in this country dates back to 1637, and they are entitled to call themselves "Millers from Colonial Days."

The year of the burning of this first Blish Mill, 1856, was an epochal one in the annals of the Blish Milling Company. It was in that year that Captain Meedy W. Shields, founder of Seymour, entered into a partnership with his son-in-law, John H. Blish, of the seventh generation from Abraham Blish, to build a mill at Seymour to grind flour for this flourishing community.

James Shields, the father of Meedy, had established a pioneer mill at Rockford, in 1816, known as the White River Mill, and the captain himself, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Ewing, had continued the business in 1855. The firm of Shields and Blish began milling in 1858.

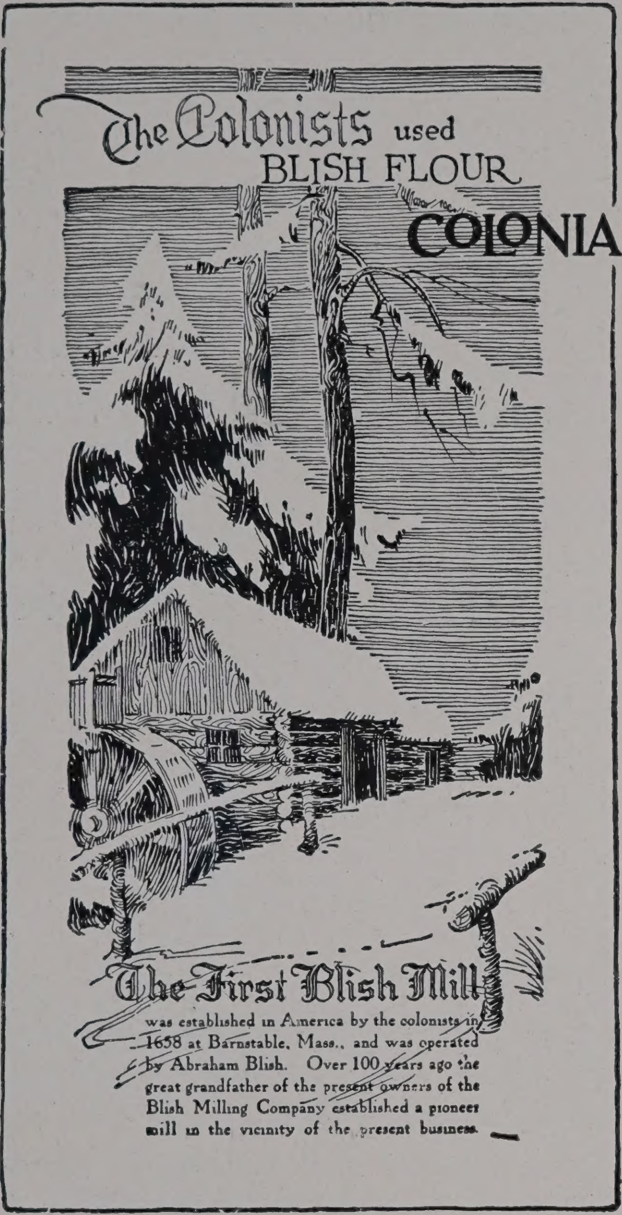
About the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, due to the requirements of his many other business enterprises, Captain Shields sold his interest in this mill to his son-in-law, John H. Blish, and it was continued under the latter's name until the hard times of 1873. John then sold the plant to a number of farmers, but it came back into his possession a short time after and was continued as John H. Blish & Company.

During the Russo-Turkish War in 1878 the business was largely confined to handling corn and considerable money was made on shipping mixed corn for export through the port of Baltimore.

John Blish had retained two of the farmers in the business as his partners but their interests were acquired by his son, Meedy S. Blish, on his return from college in 1881.

Fire Burns Old Mill

In 1883 the firm became known as M. S. Blish & Company, and the plant was overhauled and made a modern roller mill of about 100 barrels daily capacity. At this time it was located on the lot across



was established in America by the colonists in 1658 at Barnstable, Mass., and was operated by Abraham Blish. Over 100 years ago the great grandfather of the present owners of the Blish Milling Company established a pioneer mill in the vicinity of the present business.

COLONIAL FLOUR

Tipton street from the present site and was housed in a four story frame building. It was operated successfully and made money right along until the fall of 1885 when it burned down.

The year 1886 is another epochal one which stands out in the history of the Blish Milling Company. It was in the spring of that year just a few months after the fire that the present Blish Milling Company was incorporated and the building which now is a part of the present large plant was constructed. At this time the mill was three stories high and of brick construction. Since then a fourth story has been added to the main building and the plant has been expanded until it covers an entire city block.

M. S. Blish was president of the new corporation and his brother, T. S. Blish, was vice-president and treasurer, and the business grew and flourished under their able guidance. The new mill was of 150 barrel capacity and was considered a model mill at that time, having been erected under the supervision of George T. Smith, a leading milling engineer. Since that time the mill has been gradually extended to its present capacity of 1,200 barrels daily to take care of a steadily growing business.

FIRST EXPORT BUSINESS

The first export business was done in 1889, through the urging of John M. Turner, then on the staff of The Northwestern Miller, and it is interesting to note that this same foreign connection, which brought their first export shipment of flour, has continued through all these years. For many years this was one of the country's leading soft winter wheat exporting mills.

In February, 1922, Mr. M. S. Blish passed away and Mr. T. S. Blish became president and sole active executive of the company. The interests of M. S. Blish passed to his widow, Belle E. Blish.

T. S. Blish was always active in the milling councils of the country and served as president of the Indiana Millers' Association, president of the Millers' National Federation and as chairman of its board of directors.

Mr. T. S. Blish, who was also a director in the Fletcher American National Bank, a director in the Hoosier State Automobile Association and identified with many public movements in Indiana and Jackson county, died April 19, 1927. The interests of Mr. Blish passed to his widow, Agnes A. Blish, who was born in Seymour.

DAVIS NAMED PRESIDENT

Mr. J. L. Davis, who after his graduation from Yale in 1897, had taken his first employment with the Blish Mill in that year, and who had been associated with the Milling Company on several occasions since, was chosen president and active manager of the company. There are also associated in the business the two sons of M. S. Blish, John L. Blish, treasurer, and M. S. Blish, as well as the son of T. S. Blish, E. A. Blish, secretary and assistant treasurer.

In addition to the Mill in Seymour the Company also operates a Soybean Mill at Crothersville, a Feed Mill at Woodstock and grain elevators at Cortland, Azalia, Grammer, Alert, Westport and Scottsburg.

It is an interesting chronology: Abraham Blish, 1658, Barnstable, Mass.; James Shields, Rockford, Indiana, 1816; Shields & Ewing, 1855; Shields and Blish, 1858; John H. Blish, 1860; J. H. Blish & Company, 1878; M. S. Blish & Company, 1883; and the Blish Milling Company, 1886. Truly the firm may be proud of its designation, "Millers from Colonial Days".

SETS NATIONAL EXPORT MARK

The story of the Blish Mill contains several high points, perhaps two of which are the most notable: the fire, which in reality made the starting point of the present mammoth milling plant; and their development of export business. The first special trainload shipment of flour for export was made over the old O. & M. Railroad on May 4, 1892. In 1916 the mill established a national record in flour exports which is summarized in *The Modern Miller* of May 6, 1916 in these words:

"The biggest straight cargo of flour ever shipped from the United States was loaded out of Baltimore by the Blish Milling Company last week. It consisted of 81,200 sacks of 220 pounds each and consisted of the Blish export brand 'Hermes'. This shipment is nearly twice as large as Hammond-Snyder cargo and in New York and Baltimore it is said to be the biggest straight shipment from any port.

"T. S. Blish went to Baltimore to see that the shipment was properly and expeditiously loaded.

"*The Baltimore American*, April 28, says:

" 'The largest single consignment of flour to be shipped from this port for the use of the armies fighting in Europe left yesterday on the British Steamship Wearpool, for St. Nazairre, France. The shipment consisted of 77,820,000 pounds loaded on the vessel in bags.' "

ANOTHER TRAINLOAD

Another high light in the firm's business was the shipment on September 30, 1925 of a solid trainload of forty cars of flour to the southeastern market.

The shipment of this immense cargo was the signal for great rejoicing for the Blish organization. Year after year, almost from the time that railroad transportation made commercial milling possible many hundreds of carloads of Blish flour have annually poured into the South. The reputation of the product based upon its quality and the integrity of its manufacture has steadily grown, until now a new era in the history of America's first mill was marked by the shipment of a solid trainload of flour to satisfied customers in the southeast.

SPECTACULAR MILL FIRE

The Blish Mill fire which occurred on the night of Hallowe'en, October 31, 1885 was perhaps the most spectacular fire Seymour has ever seen. This fire originated in the corn house of the old mill which was situated on the lot across from the present mill site and just west of the Thompson Dairy Company's plant. The old mill was a four story frame structure.

George Hunterman, who at present is manager of the farmers' wheat department, was at the time of the fire a young man, who had been in the employ of the mill five years. He served as wagon driver, taking care of deliveries for domestic trade, and attending school at the same time. The Blishes had arranged a room for Hunterman on the second floor of the mill and Hunterman came near losing his life in the mill fire.

The fire had gained such headway when it was discovered by Hunterman that he was forced to leap thirty feet to the ground to escape the flames.

The fire burned fiercely and Seymour's then inadequate fire-fighting equipment made it impossible for the volunteer firemen to check the flames and in less than an hour the mill had been burned to the foundation and the three story chair factory across Circle street on the site of the present dairy plant also was a total loss.

Hunterman joined with the other fire fighters in an effort to check the flames. At 1 o'clock, when the mill was a mass of ruins he went to the Blish home to notify M. S. Blish of the loss. Mr. Blish dressed immediately and came downtown, and directed men in pulling from the ruins the large safe in which the mill records were kept.

The fire occurred at midnight Thursday night. The following Sunday morning, Mr. Hunterman said, Mr. Blish came down and told him that they had decided to rebuild immediately. The new site was across the street and the building which was constructed was about the center of the present plant and is included in the present plant. The mill was turned over to the Blishes as complete and ready to produce flour the following June.

It is an interesting sidelight that John H. Blish, father of the Blish boys, was at the mill, saw the test made of the machinery, went home and died the same day.

EXPANSION IS RAPID

The demand for Blish flour, due to the aggressive policies of the company increased rapidly and soon it was necessary to increase the capacity of the plant to 300 barrels a day. Later additions were built and machinery installed increasing the capacity to 500, 700, 1000 and now 1200 barrels of flour a day.

Mr. Hunterman has been in the employ of the Blish Company continuously since 1880 with the exception of eighteen months which he spent as a railroader. There are several other well known citizens of Seymour who have been affiliated with the Blish Milling Company for more than forty years. Among them may be mentioned Joe Rottman, superintendent, and David Rich, foreman of packing and shipping.

Following the Blish mill fire, the city of Seymour purchased a steam fire engine from the Ahrens Manufacturing Company, now the Ahrens-Fox Company of Cincinnati. This fire engine was of the very latest design of those days and was built to draw water from cisterns. The engine was named after Captain Meedy W. Shields, founder of Seymour. After the purchase of the present motor driven pumper truck for the fire department a question of disposal of the old fire engine, which had saved serious loss in the city on many occasions and around which was built an infinite amount of romance, was perplexing to settle. Finally M. S. Blish offered to erect a suitable building in which the engine could be kept from the weather, where it might be retained as a memorial and memento of former days. The building was erected on the west side of East street, on the Blish Milling Company's property and on the building is a tablet bearing the inscription, "Remembering the Blish Mill fire, October 31, 1885."

BASS WHISTLE WIDELY KNOWN

The Blish Mill has always been prominent in the commercial and industrial life as well as the civic life of the community. For many years the sonorous bass whistle of the mill caused activity to cease throughout the city and country side each morning at 10 o'clock as the official weather forecast was broadcast. In fair weather the whistle could be heard as far as twenty miles. The long warning blast preceded the signals indicating the type of weather which might be expected during the coming twenty-four hours.

One long blast indicated fair weather. Two long blasts indicated rain or snow. At the sound of three short blasts Seymour and Jackson county residents hastened indoors stirred up the fires and prepared for a cold wave.

With the introduction of radio, and the more general distribution of newspapers in the rural districts, the signal of the weather whistle was no longer needed and was dispensed with several years ago.

An advertisement appearing in the *Seymour Times*, November 15, 1866 indicates that even from its first establishment in Seymour the Blish Mill was a real factor in the community life. The wording of the advertisement is interesting, giving an insight into the business as it was conducted in those days. We quote: "Seymour Flouring Mills, J. H. Blish proprietor. At these well known and popular mills the highest market price will at all time be paid for wheat, while flour of the best quality will always be kept by the barrel or pound as may best suit the convenience of customers. Custom work on Wednesdays and Saturdays. John H. Blish."

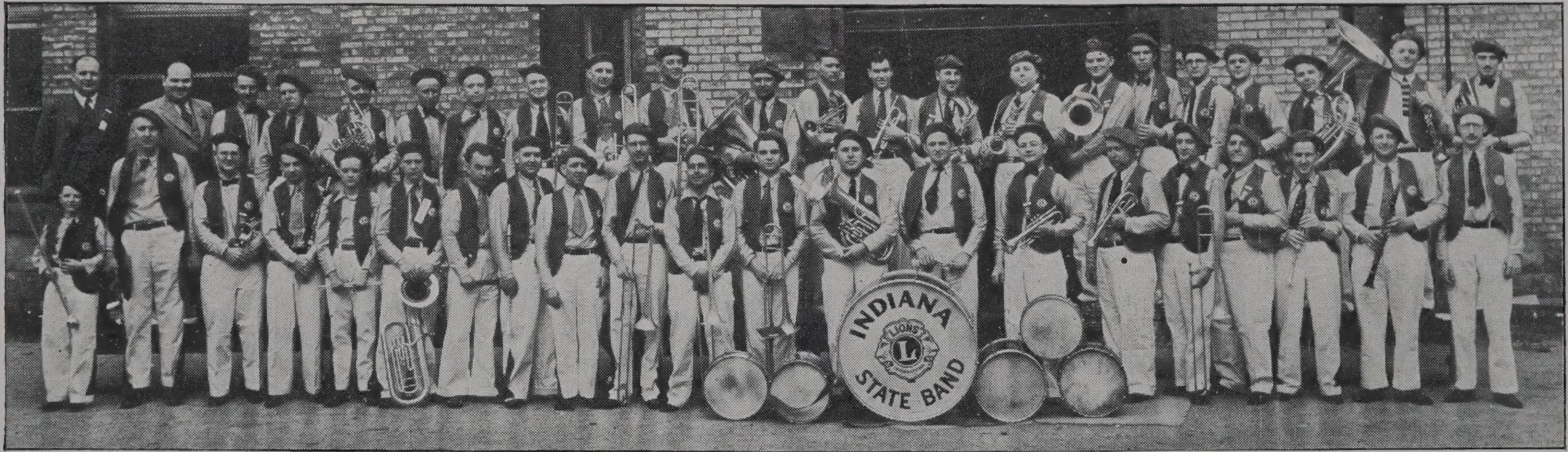
In the early days most flour was sold in barrels, which fact gave rise to one of Seymour's substantial industries of the early days, the Cooper Plant, which was located across from the mill on the B. & O. lot. This plant, the major portion of whose product was taken by the Blish Mill, at one time had a capacity of 7,000 barrels.

With declining demand for barrel-shipped flour, the business of the cooper plant fell off materially. Within the last few weeks, the old building has been dismantled, after the industry had been found no longer profitable.

The value of the community of such an establishment is inestimable and undeniable. Through their aggressive and energetic policies the name of Seymour has been made known in all parts of the United States and in many parts of Europe and South and Central America.

The past year has been one of the most active in the history of the company and they have continued to enjoy the success that their many years of constant building up have earned for them. They have in contemplation an expansion and construction of substantial new buildings and machinery which will take in another block south of the present location. The plans and specifications for this work have already been drawn.

Hear This Band at Kokomo Next Year



BACK ROW—Left to right: Dr. L. A. Rausch, South Bend; T. O. Plummer, Dist. Gov., Seymour; Walter Rasp, Lafayette; J. E. Huckleberry, Otterbein; V. P. Wilson, Pendleton; —— Dennis, Salem; Ford Fleck, Warren, Irvin Ellsworth, Pendleton; Henry Brandt, Morocco; Ernest Rynerson, Clayton; Dr. J. O. Reister, Salem; C. E. Knoy, Clayton; George Reister, Salem; Dr. W. R. Morrison, Kokomo; Frederick Batt, Salem; A. H. Smith, Zionsville; Don Clark, Westfield; Fred Hoover, Salem; Russell Anderson, Boswell; Shirley Wilcox, Jeffersonville; Paul Martin, Clayton; N. A. Beeson, Westfield.

FRONT ROW—Left to right: Thomas Plummer, Seymour; Estel Hancock, Seymour; Byron Pontius, Lafayette; C. W. Gilbert, Lafayette; William Smith, Zionsville; John Carvey, Converse; W. L. McCormick, Clayton; E. C. Carvey, Converse; Ray Chrisney, Indianapolis; Dr. Paul Tanner, South Bend; Charles Miser, Auburn; Edward Westphal, Michigan City; R. L. Holben, Auburn; K. B. Mayhall, Indianapolis; O. C. Shannon, Seymour; Noble Trueblood, Paoli; C. A. Warr, Brook; C. A. Wood, Brook; Richard Holben, Auburn; C. E. Harrison, Morocco; I. G. Eberly, *Director,* Remington, Indiana.

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U. S. Route 31-

1. Best inland harbor in U. S. All year connection with all boat lines and river terminals in Mississippi and Ohio Valley.
2. Less than 100 miles from center of population of United States.
3. U. S. A.'s largest Quartermaster's Depot three million sq. ft. under roof.
4. Howard Shipyard and Dock Company, oldest active boat building plant in U. S. A.
5. Large Branch plant Colgate Palmolive Peet Co.

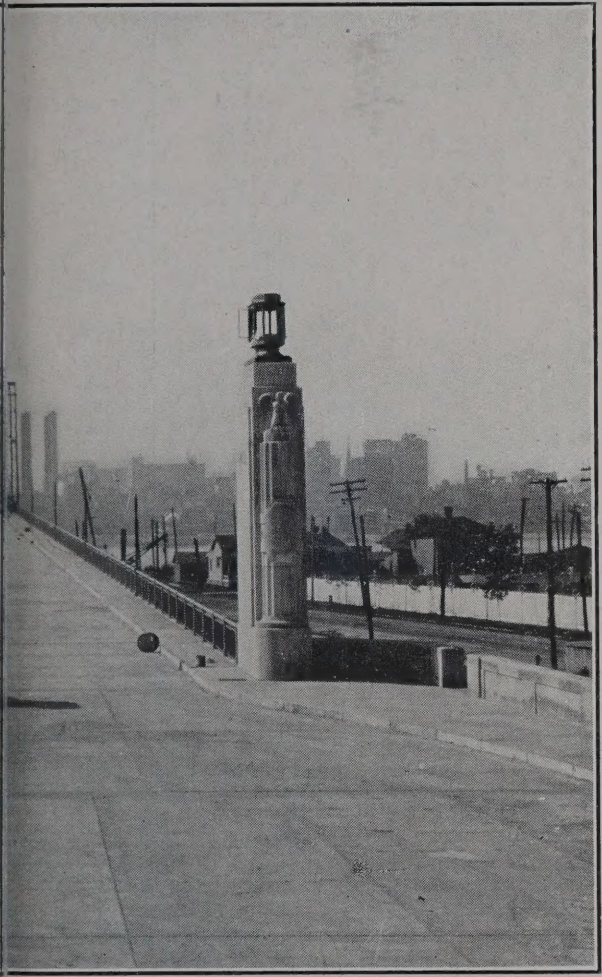
Entrance to $5,000,

JEFFERSONVILLE, IN

Seeing is Believing -

th Over the Ohio River

anada to Florida



6. Large Branch plant American Car & Foundry Co.
7. Unfailing supply of pure drinking water.
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9. Eight trunk line railroads and largest electric railway line in Central U. S. A.
10. Low taxes — unlimited supply of heat, power and fuel.
11. Ideal living conditions and residential sites.

) Automobile Bridge

. TO LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jeffersonville, Indiana

MOROCCO, INDIANA

The Heart of Newton County

* * *

On Federal Road 41

N. Y. C and C. A. & S. Railways

Chicago Limits 50 Miles

Fertile Soil and Hard Roads

Best Water and Cheap Coal

Five Churches and Two State Banks

Largest High School in Newton County

Fifteen Miles of Cement Sidewalks and Paved Streets

Modern Homes and Shady Parks

Two Modern Tourists Camps

Prosperous Building and Loan Association

* * *

GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AND FACTORY SITES

* * *

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County, Indiana, in existence since 1813, acquired its present boundaries in 1873. It contains 334,000 acres, mostly of rolling farm land, with natural resources of water power, limestone, shale, clay, sand and gravel. Oil, natural gas and iron have all been found in limited quantities, and recently a rich vein of coal was discovered.

In scenery the county is not surpassed by any portion of the state. The winding drive down the Millport knobs, Clifty Cave, Rush Creek valley and the shady banks of Blue River are a few of many beauty spots.

Corn and wheat are the chief farm products but much is done in the way of stock raising, dairying, poultry production, truck gardening and the growing of orchards, vegetables for canning factory use, and small fruits. A county agent, an active farm bureau and a vocational instructor in the schools all give assistance. Many young people have been enabled to raise prize-winning stock through the county Calf and Pig clubs.

Salem is the county seat and largest town, with a population of 3200. It supports a cabinet factory employing several hundred men when running at capacity, and a number of smaller manufacturing plants. An infant industry is the manufacture of mineral wool from stone. In Salem, as in the entire county the churches are all Protestant and there are no negroes and practically no foreigners. All interests of the town and community are fostered by a live group of Lions.

Other towns of considerable size are Campbellsburg, Hardinsburg, Fredericksburg and Pekin.

Washington County is rich in historic lore. Sites of several Indian villages are known, the largest near a great spring at Beck's Mill. The famous Vincennes and Ohio Falls trail passed through Posey Township, and a section of the old plank road. Christopher Harrison, important in early Indiana history, settled in Salem soon after its founding. Prior to the Civil War, a station of the Underground Railway for the escape of a runaway slaves was operated in the county by a group of Friends. Morgan's Raid passed through Salem, and the place of entrance is approximately marked.

Education has always been a primary factor in the life of the community. Salem was known as the "Athens of the West" when the old Washington County Seminary, established in 1828, was conducted by J. I. Morrison. Prominent native sons of Washington County, largely products of the Seminary, include: Thomas Rodman, inventor of the leading piece of field artillery during the Civil War; Gov. Winfield T. Durbin of Indiana; Gov. Newton Booth of California; Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, national figure in the World Peace movement; and John Hay, Secretary of State under Garfield and Roosevelt.

A few present day Washington County folk of distinction are: Edgar D. Bush, lieutenant governor of Indiana; Edith Rhetts Tilton, educational director of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota; and Prof. Jesse H. Newlon of Columbia University.

Lafayette

On the Banks of the Wabash

THE HOME OF

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

World's Largest Technical Institution

The excellence of our institutions, the outstanding nature of our industries, the general high standard of our merchants, the natural beauty of the valley in which our city lies — Makes ours a city of which we are justly proud. We welcome all with the assurance of a hearty and courteous reception.

THE LAFAYETTE LIONS CLUB

The First Lions Club in Indiana

LAFAYETTE
INDIANA
SERVES THE WORLD

DR. K. B. MAYHALL
President

Compliments of

HAROLD E. DEVINE
Secretary

Indianapolis Lions Club

Oscar N. Allen
Herbert L. Allison
Frank E. Angerer
Wm. H. Archer
John H. Armington
Clarence I. Baker
Frank C. Balke
Dr. John J. Bibler
Dr. Paul B. Blakeslee
Dr. W. E. Bodenhamer
Carl F. Brandt
Dr. Winfield S. Bray
Philip S. Brown
Chas. H. Bruce
Herbert J. Buell
Parke L. Burford
Otto L. Buschmann
Herbert R. Bush
Charles F. Campbell
Glen L. Campbell
J. T. Campbell
Ray G. Chrisney
Maurice D. Collins
Roscoe Conkle
John E. Cook
Harry W. Cramer
Sidney F. Daily
T. A. Deckert
Fred W. Dennerline
Fred J. Denny
Clyde B. DeTar
Clarence H. Domhoff
Harry J. Dritt
R. W. Durham
Lee Emmelmann
Albert O. Evans
George W. Farrington
Lewis G. Ferguson
L. Ray George
Lorenz D. Ginger
Dr. Geo. F. Goldman
Harry Gompf
Hubert E. Greenwalt
Lewis E. Halstead
Geo. W. Hargitt
R. C. Helmerich
Walter D. Hickman
Earl B. Hill
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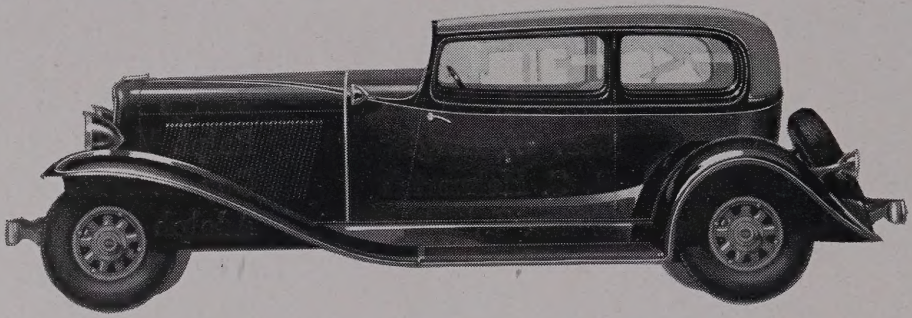

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Indiana Lions—Greetings

* * *

We want to extend to you

A Real Invitation

to Visit

A Real Town

for

A Real Convention

* * *

Kokomo in 1932

* * *

Lions Club of Kokomo

Just One Small Roar from Kokomo

Kokomo? Sure—Kokomo Listen Lions—

Next May the Lions of Indiana will foregather at Kokomo for the Indiana State Convention. They will assemble at the pleasantest town in the storied Wabash River valley for what Kokomo earnestly hopes will be the finest time they have ever had. And remember—Kokomo's invitation, its welcome smile and its warmest handclasp are awaiting every Lion in the Land. Come to the town that is all agog to meet you, (ever been in Indiana in May?) and enjoy to the full a Hoosier Holiday.

Cordially yours

KOKOMO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

INDIANA LION CLUBS

KOKOMO

WELCOMES YOU

IN

1932

MARTINSVILLE

"The Artesian City"

Wishes You an Enjoyable and
Profitable Time at
this Convention.

———and when it is over we invite you to come here for a rest, recreation and for your Health's Sake.

MARTINSVILLE is one of the three best known watering places in America. Here are eight mineral springs, hotels where 50,000 people come annually to enjoy the baths, the picturesque scenery, recreational "hikes", the jaunts through the wooded hills, drives, golf.

KEEP FIT
Invest In Good Health

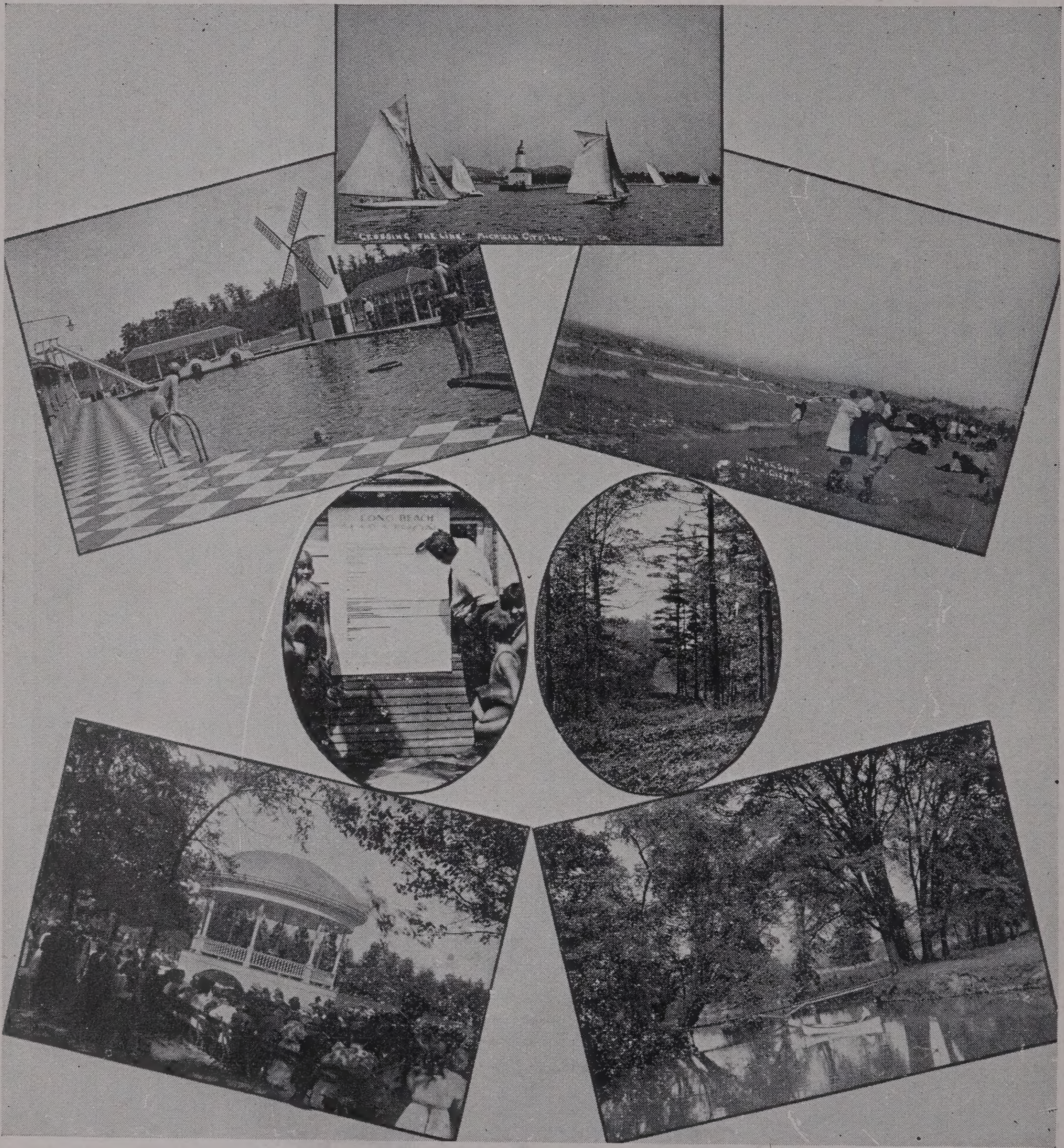
Come to MARTINSVILLE, INDIANA

Martinsville Lions Club

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

ON LAKE MICHIGAN

Invites you to live a week or a summer of enchantment in this beach haven in the heart of the great, mystic ever changing Dunes. You will find here a complete city ever ready and eager to help and serve you in your quest for a happy, healthful vacation.


"Crossing the Line" Michigan City, Ind.
Long Beach

In this paradise of Dunes, a sportsman or nature lover knows no idle hours

Come to MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

Indiana Marches Forward . . .
as an Industrial State

AMERICAN industry today is finding its natural center in the middle west. Indiana and bordering territory is in the heart of this industrial development.

Indiana is today an industrial state. Growth of industry in many parts of the state and particularly in the northern region has been rapid and extensive. The great industrial district at the southern end of Lake Michigan has been called "The Workshop of America."

This territory is the meeting place of coal and ore. It is the crossroads of the continent. It is the natural economic location for the nation's production center. Lake Michigan on the north furnishes water transportation on the Great Lakes and to the Atlantic ocean.

To the south of the great industrial district of Northern Indiana, the march of industry is making its way. What formerly were rural communities have become industrial centers.

Serving this great territory with electric power and light, gas and transportation service are the subsidiaries of the Midland United Company.

A few years ago, a large part of the state was served by small isolated public utility companies. These companies were acquired and placed under one centralized management. Communities were interconnected with electric transmission lines and in many instances with high pressure gas pipe lines. New, modern gas manufacturing and electric generating stations were built. Small companies were merged into groups of larger and stronger subsidiaries which today render adequate, reliable and efficient utility service in a large part of the state, making possible further industrial expansion.

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Principal Operating Subsidiaries:

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REMINGTON, INDIANA

The Club
that fathered
the man that
gave us the idea
that INDIANA should have
the FIRST LIONS ALL-STATE BAND

LION I. G. EBERLY
Director

SEE HEAR ’EM at TORONTO

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Indiana's Leading Hotels

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A Playing Band in Four Weeks' Time by the Conn Plan!

Follow the splendid example of the Lions Indiana All-State Band shown on a preceding page! Have a band of your own! You can do it easily under the Conn system of organizing and teaching!

The Conn Band Organizing Plan has been proven to be the most satisfactory method for obtaining the best results in a short period of time. Strictly beginners who have never held an instrument in their hands before can play a creditable concert in four weeks!

Conn instruments hasten progress because they are superior in quality, easier to play, perfect in tune and rich in tone. The majority of instruments in the Indiana Lions All-State Band are Conns!

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Try one of my introductory collections, 8 fine named peonies for $2.50 or 16 for $5.00. Send for Catalogue.

W. L. GUMM, PEONY SPECIALIST
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GREETINGS

from the

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ELKHART, INDIANA

The Band Instrument City
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Boswell, Benton County, Indiana

Situated in the heart of the corn belt, at the junction of federal highway 41 and Indiana state highway 22, is a thriving, wide-awake town of 900. It is noted for its energetic Business men, Sound banks, Good schools, Public library, and play grounds. It has four churches, numerous lodges and various clubs.

BOSWELL, "Where business abides and is well treated."

BOSWELL LIONS CLUB

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

POPULATION 9,000

The Gateway of Southern Indiana

Seymour is known for its many beautiful homes. Three-fourths of the families in Seymour own their own homes, with the result that the streets and lawns are attractive and well kept. In Seymour the visitor finds the wholesome spirit of southern hospitality combined with that spirit of progress for which Indiana is so widely known.

Seymour is located on the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania and Chicago-Milwaukee and Pacific Railroads and on the Interstate Traction Line, affording unsurpassed transportation facilities to the principal centers of the United States. The group of industries in Seymour produces a varied line of products which are marketed throughout the world.

Surrounding Seymour is some of the most fertile land in the middle west. The agricultural, dairy and fruit industries are well organized and add substantially to the income of the community.

Communications relative to the location of industries in this thriving city will be given prompt attention.

The Seymour Business Men's Association

MARTIN W. STEINWEDEL, *President* I. L. FROST, *Secretary*

WHEN IN SOUTHERN INDIANA

Don't Miss A Trip To The

FALLS CITIES KENNEL CLUB

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See the GREYHOUNDS RACE OVER A 5/16 MILE TRACK

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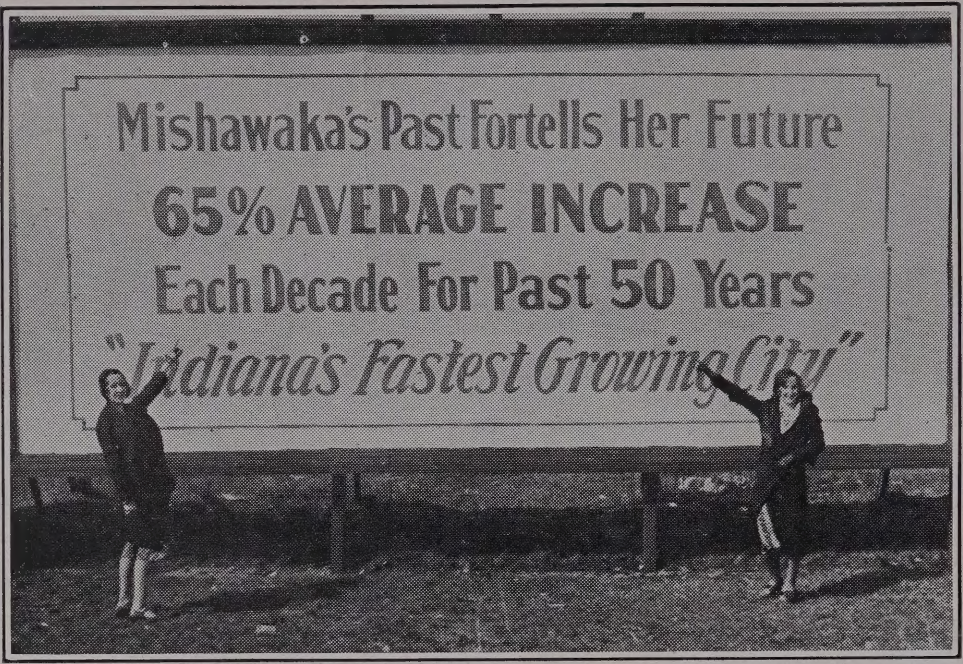
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